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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Day was Observed in the Loyal States.

The Ceremonies in The National Capitol.

A Brilliant Scene in the Representative Hall.

Reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

The Ceremonies in New-York and Brooklyn.

A DAY OF GENERAL JUBILEE.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Senate met at 12 M. The journal of yesterday was read. The Vice-President presented a communication, signed by the Cabinet, that, in view of the recent affliction of the President, the illumination be omitted.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Senate, and requesting the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to omit the illumination.

The Senate then took a recess for half an hour.

After the lapse of half an hour, the Senate was again called to order, when a message was received from the House, that they were ready to receive the Senate, whereupon the Senate proceeded in a body to the House.

After the proceedings in the House, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The House of Representatives, being the great scene of attraction, as early as 9½ o'clock the galleries set apart for the public were densely crowded, while the doors leading thereto were blocked with standing occupants.

The portions of the gallery reserved for the families of the diplomatic corps and those of other invited spectators and of members of Congress were gradually filled, according to their convenience. Tickets had been issued to them in order to avoid confusion and there were many polite doorkeepers and ushers to carry out this part of the programme.

Additional chairs had been provided on the floor of the Hall to seat about six hundred persons.

Immediately over the Speaker's chair there was a large painting of WASHINGTON surmounted by a great eagle, and over this a golden starred American flag, while from each of the upper corners of the painting hung banners of a smaller pattern.

Crowds continued to penetrate the Capitol, and many persons were unable to obtain admission.

The interval between 11 and 1 o'clock was relieved by various scenes in the galleries.

Some of the door occupants would loudly and imploringly call to others, who were crowding behind, not to precipitate them on the heads of those comfortably and enviously seated below them.

A boy would be lifted over the heads of the spectators to a seat in front, amid the laughter of the spectators.

Living subjects usurped the various niches designed alone for inanimate statuary.

The members of the House occasionally entered the Hall and took their seats.

Impatient cries continued to be made for the crowds at the door to fall back, and calls for the Police frequently resounded, but met with no response.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, when the Journal of yesterday was read.

At the request of the Speaker, the members proceeded to occupy seats on the left of the Hall, leaving the three front circles for the invited guests.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) made an ineffectual suggestion that the ladies in the lobbies be admitted to the unoccupied spaces on the floor.

The Speaker requested those in the galleries to preserve order, saying that if decorum should be violated it would become his disagreeable duty to have them cleared.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the joint resolution relative to the celebration did not contemplate the presentation of flags. He therefore moved that this be omitted as a part of the ceremonies.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) supposed, from the general tenor of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S remarks, that he would not oppose what any military man desired, and this flag presentation had been arranged by the Secretary-of-War.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) inquired how could the flags be presented if Congress will not take them? He did not propose to magnify the rebel flags in this way, and hoped they would respectfully decline to receive them.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that these were trophies won by our troops and brave soldiers in hotly contested battles. He would not magnify the flags, but would magnify the deeds of our armies. He trusted these badges or flags would be received with respect.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that these flags were not trophies to be treated either with respect or the consideration of our Government. He submitted that they were badges or tokens carried by armed rebels—men redhanded with the murder of citizens of the country—men who were not entitled to possess or carry any flag—and men who we do not recognize in any national aspect. Suppose there had occurred here a riot of formidable dimensions, and the municipal authorities had succeeded in quelling it, and that at a meeting of the Common Council it should be proposed that a public assemblage should be called to receive the flags or tokens of the conspirators, did any one suppose they could be received with self-respect or public decency. If not, why should Congress accept the presentation of these flags. They were nothing more than tokens coming simply from the rebels, and of no national standing. He would go as far as any other gentleman, in this House or out of it, in his respect and admiration of those who have left their homes to sustain, on distant battle-fields, the existence of this Government, but he wished on this occasion to act in a manner consistent with self-respect and official propriety.

Mr. CAMPBELL, presuming that his previous remarks had been misunderstood, explained that he would receive these flags and tokens in respect to the bravery of our troops.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) caused to be read the law of 1814 and 1818, to the effect that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause to be collected and transmitted to them all flags, banners and colors which may have been or shall be taken hereafter by the army and navy from the enemy, and that all of them, together with those in the possession of these Departments, shall, with all consistent dispatch, be delivered to the President for the purpose of being displayed in such public places as may be deemed proper. Mr. LOVEJOY said this was the law; that by receiving these flags we would recognize a rebel Government, was the most absurd idea that ever originated in the brain of man. He was willing to receive every rebel flag—the more the better.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) expressed himself in favor of carrying out the arrangement for the presentation of the flags.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) in apparent seriousness, rose to a question of order, which was, that the gentleman was speaking with his back to the chair. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDWARDS (smiling)—I did not wish to turn my back to the ladies. [Laughter.] He would receive the flags in honor of our gallant defenders.

The Speaker appealed to the galleries on an occasion like this to preserve order, to refrain from applause, and to observe due propriety.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The galleries are behaving better than we are. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDWARDS, in concluding, said he would receive these flags and tokens in view of the deep damnation of the rebellion.

The question was taken on the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion. The result was, yeas 70; nays, 61.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the vote be reconsidered, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN moved a call of the House, but while engaged in the proceedings consequent upon this, the hour arrived for the commencement of the ceremonies.

The centre door was now (1 o'clock) thrown open. Then entered the Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, followed by the Senators. These occupied front seats.

Next came the several Heads of Departments, who were accommodated with chairs on the right of Senator HALE, on the front range.

The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court followed.

Next came the Representatives from foreign Governments near this Government—a large representation. Lord LYONS was absent.

Officers of the army and navy, in full uniform, followed—Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN among them.

On the entrance of these gentlemen, there was repeated applause from the galleries.

Finally, distinguished citizens and other invited guests took the seats assigned them.

The members of the House remained standing till all the guests on the floor were seated.

The scene was perhaps more than ever before brilliant.

Vice-President HAMLIN occupied a seat beside the Speaker.

The ceremonies commenced by a prayer from the Chaplain, STOCKTON, as follows:

Oh Lord, our God, how excellent is thy name in all the earth, who hast set the glory above the Heavens; in Thy presence, how little is our greatness. Here the representatives of the Republic, the representatives of kingdoms and empires, men, magistrates, legislators and judges, officers of the army, and persons of all ranks and classes in society, fully remembering our folly, and that there is no escape for us, we hasten under the shadow of Thy promise, beseeching through Thy mercy forgiveness of our iniquities, transgressions and sins. Renew, inspire and sanctify us, that we may make an acceptable offering to Thee, through Thy Holy Scripture. Blessed be Thy name forever, for the benevolence of Thy Providence and the redeeming progress of Thy grace in blessing all nations. Blessed be Thy name, for this great land, for the people of it, and for the blessings of liberty and equality which they enjoy, and the strength of the Government which controls it. Blessed be Thy name, for the forethought, the character, unity, bravery, enterprise, industry and prosperity of our fathers. Blessed be Thy name, for every pure and wise and useful citizen whose history adorns our annals. Blessed be Thy name especially for the supreme forecast which gave Moses to Israel, and WASHINGTON to America. Blessed be Thy name for the birth, the life, the character, accomplishments labors, achievements and influences of the model man and patriot, soldier and magistrate, whom we this day remember not only as the "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but also as first in the admiration and veneration of mankind. Blessed be Thy name that WASHINGTON was a man of prayer; that he called upon Thee not only in private, but in public, and also that he trusted in Christ and was familiar to Thee through prayer at the mercy seat, and that in accepting office and resigning office he called on Thee, commending himself to Thy favor and beseeching Thy blessing. Blessed be Thy name for his "Farewell Address," and for the sentiments which it contains, and which he, himself, recommended to our frequent use. And remembering that Thou art the God not of the dead, but of the living, for all live unto Thee, that WASHINGTON is now as present to Thee as we ourselves are, though the doors of supplication have been closed to him, still we, in his spirit and in his name, would address our supplications to Thy throne, that Thy beneficence might still be continued to us, that the free Constitution transmitted to us might be secured and maintained; that this Administration, in every Department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue, and that the happiness of the people under the auspices of liberty may be more complete; that under Thy careful guardianship every nation yet a stranger to us may be induced to give us their applause, and seek our land as the home of their adoption. And now, Oh Lord our God, in whose Holy Heaven there is no sin, no disease, no violence, no death, and therefore no a sorrow, we cannot close our prayer without a thought for our beloved President and his weeping household, grieving for that pale beauty that reposes among them, to bloom no more on earth, forever. Oh Lord God, from eternity to eternity, Thou art the living one. At Thy breath our cherished sister, the widowed Queen of England, silently mourns in her island home, and here our Presidential mansion is darkened and silent, and all over the world smitten hearts and broken hearts wait in faith and hope and patience before Thee. God be merciful to us, miserable sinners; pardon and sanctify and save us all. And we would pray Thee disappoint and utterly overthrow the plans, the atrocious and treasonable plans, of those in arms against the Government. Grant that the people themselves, who have been so grossly deceived, may soon lay down their arms, which they ought never to have taken up, and return to those who are anxious again to give them the embrace of brotherhood. But Oh, Thou Most High, let not the purposes of Thy Providence for our progress and social redemption be stayed for a moment.

Mr. STOCKTON concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The House agreed to the motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to admit to the vacant seats on the floor the numerous persons who were waiting in the lobbies, including the ladies.

The Speaker, amid profound silence, remarked that the two Houses had ordered for this day the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and it would now be read by the Secretary of the Senate, Col. J. W. FORNEY.

This he did with such emphasis and distinctness as to be heard in every part of the hall, and to be listened to by every one evidently with interest.

When he finished, the Speaker said the House would resume its session.

The guests on the floor then began slowly to retire, in the order in which they entered.

As Gen. MCCLELLAN was moving, some one in the gallery proposed three cheers for him, which were given principally from the locality where the call was made.

The Speaker subsequently declared the House adjourned until Monday.

The presentation of flags was omitted.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

All the Federal and Corporation offices and many business houses are closed.

There is continuous firing this morning in honor o the day.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22,—P. M.

A large number of citizens, as well as the Government, had made preparations for illuminating. A few of the former, although a general demonstration of that kind has been postponed, carried out their original intention to-night.

WASHINGTON'S birthday at Alexandria was celebrated by the hoisting of flags over the new office of the Quartermaster, namely, the depot of the Londown and Hampshire Railroad Company.

Speeches were made by Lieut. FERGUSSON and others.

Salutes were fired from Fort Ellsworth, and from various batteries on the left wing of the army.

The loyal citizens of Alexandria assembled to hear the reading of WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address."

THE DAY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

UNUSUAL CEREMONIES, FESTIVITIES, &C.

None who have ever lived in our generation ever beheld a more general and imposing display of popular feeling than was witnessed in this vast City yesterday. From the peculiarity of the circumstances surrounding the occasion, such an impressive and universal demonstration may never occur again. It comprised within itself an epitome of Northern faith and sentiment as represented by the greatest mart of commerce and centre of population in these States. The aspirations of 23,000,000 of souls for their country were distinctly and emphatically made known in the patriotic fervor of the swarming thousands that filled our thoroughfares from early morning until midnight.

The day was ushered in by military salutes on the islands, from the forts, from all adjacent heights, and from the Battery. In City Hall Park ten thousand persons congregated, and kept coming and going all day long with the various civic and military processions elsewhere noted. The Municipal Capitol itself was topped with streaming National, State and City banners, and escutcheoned with the names of our revolutionary triumphs. Everywhere churches and public halls were filled with eager throngs, assembled to hear the words of our WASHINGTON once more read aloud, and reapplied by the eloquence of the pulpit, the closet and the rostrum, and uplifted on the swelling choruses of national anthems. Glad chimes rang out from every steeple, and the starry flag of liberty floated so far and free from every roof and tower, that the City horizon seemed draped with it. Along the streets, one living tide of humanity attested that the closed doors of business houses, and the quiet fronts of private mansions, were so because the restless jubilee of the day's emotions could not be restrained behind the counter and the table.

At night, blazing bonfires, rockets, fireworks of varied devices, and superb illuminations protracted the carnival until the latest hour of the 22d had rushed into the past. It is not our purpose, this morning, to give enlarged details. We hope to present our readers with a fair transcript of the day's proceedings to-morrow; but it is useful to record the unanimous and genuine enthusiasm with which the teeming masses of our people paid homage to the memory of one whose glory was "not for a day, but for all time,"—whose deeds in raising up our nation likewise exalted all mankind, and whose precepts, followed and obeyed, would make our brotherhood and Union coevil with mortal affairs.

REPUBLICAN UNION FESTIVAL.

The Republican Union Festival, last evening, formed no insignificant portion of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. About six hundred guests sat down to a splendid collation, provided in the best style of Mr. L. T. HARRISON, inimitable proprietor of Irving Hall. The collation was most bountiful, and received full justice at the hands of the guests. At the main table Sheridan Shook, President of the Republican Central Committee, Dr. TYNG, Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. Hitchcock, Ex-Judge Peabody, James H. Briggs, G. W. Brunt, William Cullen Bryant, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Joseph Hoxie, Col. Frank Howe, Horace Greeley, Hon. Abiah W. Palmer, Elliot C. Cowdin, and others of equal note. The tables were replete with appropriate emblems, comprising national flags, forts, ships, Union mottoes, and candy monuments, of a patriotic nature. At 8½ o'clock Mr. SHOOK called the assemblage to order, and nominated for President Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, who was unanimously chosen to that office. Upon taking the chair Mr. COWDIN spoke at length. His eulogy of WASHINGTON, appeal for the Government, and sentiment that the Union must be preserved though Slavery should fall, were received with enthusiastic approbation.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were received from Secretary SEWARD, Secretary CHASE, Mr. SUMNER, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. FREMONT, Gov. MORGAN and Gov. SPRAGUE. The toasts and speeches were then continued. Dr. HITCHCOCK responded to "The memory of WASHINGTON;" Dr. BELLOWS, to "The Union;" Mr. EVARTS, to "The Constitution of the United States;" Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, to "The fathers of the Republic;" Hon. HORACE GREELEY, to "The Press;" Dr. SOWDER, to "Our adopted fellow-citizens;" E. DELAFIELD SMITH, to "Our flag," and GEORGE FOLSOM, Esq., to "The war for the Union." The exercises were prolonged until near midnight, and were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and patriotism.

THE CORPORATION FESTIVAL.

A most sumptuous dinner was given last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Mayor OPDYKE occupied the head of the table, and was supported on his left by numerous guests, among whom were Judges DALY, HILTON, WHITE and MONELL, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT and Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, and upon his right by Judges CLARK, HOFFMAN, RUTHERFORD and MCCUNN.

Among the number present was Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Comptroller HAWS, District-Attorney HALL, RICHARD O'GORMAN, RICHARD BUSTEED, and the Heads of Departments. The table, which was beautifully decorated with ornamental pieces and clusters of fragrant flowers, presented an exceedingly attractive appearance. At the head of the hall was gracefully suspended the American colors.

After the viands which indened the tables had been thoroughly discussed, the cloth was removed, and the first toast—"The Memory of Washington"—was announced, which was drank standing and in silence. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT made a happy response, in which he feelingly alluded to the memory and fame of WASHINGTON, and concluded by offering a volunteer sentiment. Other toasts followed, which were appropriately responded to by JAMES BROOKS, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Judge DALY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and other guests present.

The Anderson Glee Club interspersed the entertainment with choice melodies. Letters from Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster BLAIR were read. The festivities of the evening passed off in a most genial manner, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all participants.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The enthusiasm of the day seemed to culminate at the mass meeting, held in Cooper Institute, in the evening, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee. The platform was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, festooned around oil paintings of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and LINCOLN. An excellent band enlivened the proceedings. Soon as the doors were opened, the hall became densely crowded. While awaiting the hour named for opening the exercises, Gen. WETMORE announced that he would encourage them by the information that Gen. SCOTT was in the building. This intelligence was received with a storm of applause, which reached the climax of excitement when the brave veteran made his appearance, leaning on the arm of Ex-Gov. FISH.

The audience rose and gave expression to their welcome and delight by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and by cheer upon cheer—the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Among the large attendance of leading citizens on the platform, we observed his Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, WM. M. EVARTS, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, Judge DALY, &c. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Governor FISH, who nominated Mayor OPDYKE for Chairman. The Mayor was warmly received. The preliminary proceedings through, Judge PIERREPONT read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Grave attention was given to the reading, interrupted occasionally by expressions of applause at those passages which more immediately related to obedience to the established Government, and jealousy of foreign interference. This was followed by inspiriting and patriotic addresses from Hon. Judge PIERREPONT, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE DAY AT THE CHURCHES.

A large number of the prominent churches in this City, of all denominations, commemorated the day by appropriate exercises. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read at Trinity Church by Rev. Dr. VINTON, at St. Paul's by Rev. Mr. DIX, at Rev. Mr. GANSE'S Church, in West Thirty-third-street, by Rev. Dr. GRILLETT; at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. ADAMS; at the Bedford-street M. E. Church by Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Fifth-avenue, St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, (where the address was interpreted to the congregation,) the Laight-street Baptist Church, St. Stephen's Church in Broome-street, the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth-street, and many others.

The congregation at Trinity Church was very large, and comprised an unusual number of old men, whose white locks recalled the memories of a past generation, when the patriotic teachings of WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" were cherished as the common and undoubted faith of a united people. The services opened at 11 o'clock, with the chanting of the 107th Psalm of the Psalter. The ante-communion service was then intoned by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. Dr. OGILBY reading the Epistle. Next followed the *Te Deum*, after which the "Farewell Address" was read by Rev. Dr. VINTON. The services closed with the 82d Hymn, and benediction by Dr. VINTON. On the conclusion of the services the bell-chimer, Mr. AYLIFFE, rang the changes on eight bells, which was followed by "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Queen of the Ocean," "Home, Sweet Home," and several other appropriate airs.

At St. Paul's Church, Rev. Mr. DIX introduced the reading of the Address by a few brief remarks, in which he expressed his gratification in being able to officiate on such an occasion, in a church where the great WASHINGTON was once a regular worshipper. Often had the voice of him, whose Farewell Address to his countrymen he was about to read, been heard within those walls, and even now, though dead, he yet speaketh. The reading of the Address was preceded by the usual morning service.

In several of the churches where there were no services on Saturday, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read to the congregation, in connection with the usual service yesterday.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth was brilliantly and successfully celebrated by the Order of United Americans at Niblo's Garden, which was very handsomely decorated outside and inside, with the national colors and the ensigns of the organization.

The exercises commenced at 1 P. M. with a national overture combining our favorite anthems. This was executed by WALLACE'S fine band stationed on the stage, which was crowded with dignitaries of the Order in full regalia. The veterans of 1812, under command of Brigadier RAYMOND, and a number of other invited guests, occupied places in the rear of the platform, whence the scenery had been withdrawn, leaving the whole space clear to the gaze of the audience. The latter numbered thousands, ladies largely predominating, and left no standing room unfilled. After prayer by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY and vocal music by the choirs of the Dutch Reformed Church, letters from Assistant Secretary of War WATSON, his Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Senator PRESTON KING, and others were read by P. G. S. J. R. VOORHIS, followed by extracts from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address by Rev. Mr. WAKELEY. Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and in a truly powerful and eloquent address, revived the sacred memories of the day and the hero whose name renders it illustrious. He adverted to the civil war now raging, and repeatedly raised his auditory to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his well-aimed hits and impassioned appeals. As the reverend speaker closed, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was finely sung by Mr. F. H. NASH, the whole audience rising and joining in the chorus. "The Dear Old Flag," a new composition, by Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, the words by Mr. A. H. ZABRISKIE, was chaunted by a choir of ladies and gentlemen with great effect, and, after the band had played "Home, Sweet Home," a benediction terminated the proceedings.

THE MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A large meeting of merchants was held yesterday, at MCCULLOCH'S salesroom, by whom WASHINGTON'S birthday was appropriately observed. JONATHAN STURGES was elected President, and several gentlemen were chosen as Vice-Presidents. JOSEPH GILLETT and WILLIAM J. BEEBE acted as Secretaries. Upon taking the chair the President made a brief and appropriate address, after which, preambles and resolutions suitable for the occasion were unanimously adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to President LINCOLN and Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN. Mr. HILL then made a few patriotic remarks, and concluded by reading the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the American flag.

AT THE CITY HALL AND AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

From early morn the bustle of preparation was going on under the supervisory care of Mr. ROOME the keeper. During the night large signs had been posted around the uppermost stories of the City Hall, bearing the names of "Concord, Lexington, Brandywine, Trenton, Camden, Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill." The large City flag was displayed in the centre of the building, flanked on either side by the National banner, and the ends of the building fronting on Broadway and Chatham-street were similarly decorated.

Almost the entire day was consumed in preparations for the illumination, which was most brilliant, and was witnessed by admiring thousands. The Departments, though not open for official business, were not regularly closed until noon, when the *attachés* departed to take part in the celebration elsewhere. The Mayor remained in his office until nearly 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving such of the military as desired to pay to him and the municipal authorities the honors of a marching salute.

AMONG THE FIREMEN.

The exempt members of Engine Company No. 11 had a celebration of their own in the evening, at No. 462 Broome-street, the lower floor of which they had engaged, and decorated handsomely for the occasion. About 8 o'clock the members, to the number of about forty, sat down to a collation, at the close of which patriotic speeches were made by the "boys," and songs sung. This company sent eight men to the war in the Ellsworth Regiment of Zouaves, among them Sergeant BUTTERWORTH, who was killed. Justice was done to his memory, as well as to those of their gallant brother firemen, who fell in the disastrous affair of Bull Run. It was a purely private convivial party, but noticeable as having been gotten up by a body of men who, having passed through years of faithful and arduous duty in the service of the Fire Department, have organized this Association for the purpose of keeping alive memories of past duties, dangers and escapes.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Most of the charitable associations sought by pleasant entertainments, suited to their sphere of operations, to impress upon their charge the high estimate which true patriots entertain of the Twenty-second; especially favored as our country is at present in being able to make it to point an era of loyal victories, over a conspiracy to overthrow that which the Father of his Country sought to establish.

Prominent among the celebrations was that at Randall's Island, where hundreds of boys and girls were rejoiced by a choice entertainment, both mental and physical, afforded them by the thoughtfulness and wise patriotism of the Commissioners.

These Randall's Island children have no other crime than poverty, and may yet remember, to their own advantage as useful citizens, the celebrations of this character.

DINNER AT THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

A sumptuous repast was served this usually not over-fed fraternity, by the kindness of their lady friends who sought by appealing to their bodily comfort, to impress their mental appreciation of the day so highly cherished by us all. The lecture-room was filled to its utmost extent, and all the corners packed with persons willing to stand rather than miss participation in the evening exercises, which consisted of speeches, music, instrumental and vocal, and gift presentations to the boys. Many interesting episodes marked the course of the evening, which will be alluded to hereafter, as the lateness of the hour and space will not admit of further enlargement at present.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CELEBRATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The one hundred and thirtieth celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday was held yesterday by the members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, at the Academy of Music. During the afternoon, Rev. F. C. EWER, of California, delivered an oration on war. Previous to the oration, Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Seventh, read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Both speakers were loudly applauded throughout. The full band and drum corps of the regiment were in attendance, and enlivened the scene with most excellent music. In the evening a grand concert was given, which was a great success. The whole of the proceeds are for the benefit of the widows and orphans of New-York Volunteers.

FIRING THE NATIONAL SALUTE.

The morn was ushered in by the national salute being fired in Union-square. At the close of day another salute was fired in the City Hall Park. From noon until 1 o'clock the bells throughout the City gave forth joyous peals. At the same time Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the well-known bell-ringer, chimed national airs, and other tunes, upon the bells of Trinity.

PARADE OF REGIMENTS.

The various militia regiments paraded, and were reviewed by the Mayor, Common Council, and officers of the City Government. Considering the number of soldiers taken from our militia regiments, away at the war, the parade was a most brilliant one.

THE DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

On the City Hall, Hall of Records, Custom House and other public buildings in the City, a brilliant display of flags was made. In the harbor and at the various docks the shipping was gaily decorated, our English friends being most liberal in the display of bunting.

CLOSING OF STORES AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

At noon the principal stores on Broadway were closed and the clerks were allowed the remainder of the day in which to celebrate it. The public offices were also closed, and the day was observed, generally as a holiday.

AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

Many, taking advantage of the holiday of yesterday, wended their way to the Central Park to indulge in the healthy pastime of skating. The ice was not in a remarkably good condition, but the skaters seemed to enjoy it hugely, of whom there were several thousands.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

For a first attempt, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was very creditably observed in this city. The morning was ushered in by the firing of national salutes in different parts of the city, accompanied by a numerous discharge of fire-arms in the hands of the more youthful of the population—reminding one more of Fourth of July than any other occasion—and these demonstrations were soon followed by a general display of the flag of the Union in all parts of the city. Not a block could be seen but at least one flag was displayed, and on many they were to be counted by dozens. Up to midday a majority of the stores were kept open, but after that time business was very generally suspended, and the after part of the day was passed, by the people, in pretty much the same manner as all other holidays. Some went to church, others found amusement in more exciting pastimes, such as skating, playing ball, &c. The most attractive event of the day was, perhaps, a game of ball played on skates at the Nassau Pond, between the Atlantic Base Ball Club on one side and the Charter Oak and Star Base Ball Clubs on the other. This novelty attracted thousands of our citizens to the spot. Although the ice was not in the best condition imaginable, there was nevertheless some splendid manœuvring by the players. Unfortunately the affair broke up in a row.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. BENNET, paraded with only about 200 muskets—the balance of this command, some 800 men, having joined other regiments, are now at the seat of war. The regiment formed near the armory, at about 12 o'clock M., and after marching through some of the principal thoroughfares, proceeded to the City Hall, where it was reviewed by the City authorities, and the command was presented with a stand of colors by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in behalf of the City authorities. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, upon presenting the colors, spoke as follows:

COLONEL, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—The last occasion of my addressing you was on the eve of your departure for the capital of the nation, when it was supposed to be in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels, and you, in concert with your brethren-in-arms from other cities, and States of the North hastened to place yourselves as a living rampart between the city that bears the name of the sage and patriot whose anniversary we celebrate to-day, and those who would destroy it.

The readiness which you evinced in going forth to sustain the honor of the nation, is the best proof you could give of your loyalty, and deserves the gratitude of your fellow-citizens. Your unexpected arrival in this City during the hours of night, on your return home, prevented the citizens from giving you a reception such as their feelings would prompt, and your services entitled you to receive. Brooklyn has not been unmindful, however, of your claim to her gratitude, and has deputed me the pleasing duty of tendering you, in her name, this stand of colors. Accept, them, gentlemen, as a token of the high esteem entertained by our citizens for your regiment. The apprehensions which filled the public with alarm, and nerved the heart of the nation with a desperate energy, when I last addressed you, no longer exists; and the impending danger which aroused them has passed away.

But though the immediate peril which then threatened the Republic and menaced its capital, no longer hangs over us, the country has not yet reached that dawn of safety where she no longer requires to appeal to the fidelity and devotion of her sons. And should any new exigency arise which would require you to march forward to resist domestic rebellion or foreign invasion, am I wrong in saying that you will respond to the summons with a cheerful alacrity? Accept, gentlemen, these colors, and remember when the hour of trial comes, if come it will, Brooklyn expects that every son of hers will do his duty, and that you will defend the flag which I now present to you, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Col. BENNET responded as follows: Mr. Mayor: On behalf of myself, my fellow-officers and men, I receive these colors, and thank you sincerely. I had the honor to command the Twenty-eighth Regiment when it was called to the seat of war, and I feel gratified to find that their services are appreciated by their fellow-citizens. We will follow this flag to the battle-field, should our country need our services, and die under its shadow, rather than dishonor it. The Twenty-eighth was one of the regiments that guarded the approaches to the Capital, and assisted to raise the works by which it is now defended, and, as a memorial of our labors, one of those forts bears the name of an officer of this regiment. We accept these colors with the more pleasure, knowing they are the free gift of the representatives of the people of Brooklyn. Again I return you the thanks of the Twenty-eighth Regiment for this stand of colors.

The stand of colors consists of a National banner, the State flag and four guide colors.

The flags are got up in a superior style. The coat of arms upon the State flag is embroidered in beautiful colors upon a blue silk ground; beneath, in silver letters, "Excelsior," and in a scroll is "Presented by the City of Brooklyn to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.—National Rifles—Feb. 22, 1862." The flag has a gold fringe border. The stand of colors was made by Messrs. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Immediately after the presentation, which was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens, the regiment marched to the armory and was dismissed.

Several independent companies of the Home Guard paraded during the day, and made a very respectable appearance.

The different skating-ponds were well occupied during the whole day, notwithstanding the indifferent condition of the ice. Good music helped to make up the deficiency in this respect.

In nearly all of the Churches there were exercises appropriate to the occasion. These consisted of the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, followed by a few impromptu remarks suggested by the occasion. The Churches opened all displayed the Union colors, and in several a portrait of WASHINGTON was suspended over the pulpit. At the Pierrepont Baptist Church, the Address was read by Dr. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, who also made a short address, and the Hon. CHARLES THUEBER read an original poem, which provoked the most unbounded applause. Behind the pulpit was suspended a portrait of WASHINGTON—a copy of an original by STUART—kindly loaned for the occasion by Mrs. KNIGHT, of Degraw-street. Upon the pulpit there was standing a fine bust of WASHINGTON. The house was neatly festooned with the National emblems. These and the whole exercises were calculated to engender a deeper veneration for WASHINGTON, and inspire those present with a loftier patriotism. Similar exercises took place; among others, in the Lee-avenue Church, where addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. HOLMES and the Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS; in the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, and South Presbyterian Church.

THE EVENING---GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening all of the public buildings, and a large number of private houses, were illuminated. Some of the latter were adorned with Chinese lanterns, tastefully arranged, and upon all there was a profusion of flags. The City Hall presented the most brilliant spectacle. This was illuminated throughout at the expense of Mayor KALBFLEISCH. The City Armories, the State Arsenal, Firemen's Hall, and the skating ponds, were thoroughly illuminated. At the Union Pond a splendid service of plate was presented to Mr. CAMMEYER, President of the Club.

At the Athenæum there was an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, with music appropriate to the occasion. At the Brooklyn Institute there was the usual annual meeting, when prizes were awarded to the members of the classes who have made the greatest advancement during the last year. This was followed by a patriotic address from the Rev. Dr. FARLEY.

The streets were thronged until a late hour in the evening by people desirous to see the sights, and, on the whole, the day was passed in a very satisfactory manner. Had the Anniversary occurred on any other day of the week than Saturday, it is probable that it would have been observed by every citizen.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, today, was the most extensive, magnificent and imposing ever seen in the West; business was entirely suspended, the participation on the occasion was almost universal, and attended with a spirit and enthusiasm rarely seen; flags, banners, and emblems of loyalty abounded everywhere; business houses and residences along the line of procession were profusely and tastefully decorated, and all seemed to strive with each other to make the finest display. The procession was composed of some five thousand troops, embracing infantry, artillery and cavalry, a long line of citizens in carriages and on horseback, benevolent societies, members of the Union Merchants' Exchange, city officers, Judges of the Courts, representatives of different railroad and express companies, butchers, bakers, draymen, various mechanical arts, including printing presses from the *Republican* and *Democrat* offices, which distributed copies of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address among the crowd, and hosts of devices representing almost innumerable ideas. The procession was fully eight miles long, and occupied nearly two hours and a half in passing the Planters House: upward of 50,000 persons must have participated in the procession, or thronged the streets along its route. The day of festivities will close with an ovation, the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and singing of patriotic songs at the Mercantile Library Hall to-night, where Gen. HALLECK and Staff will be in attendance. The utmost good order and decorum prevailed throughout the entire day.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

An immense amount of powder was expended here this morning in firing salutes in honor to the birthday of the "Father of his Country."

The salutes were fired in the different sections of the city, and from the Navy-yard at Camden.

The city is liberally decorated with bunting.

Volunteers and Home Guards are mustering in all quarters of the City.

A military inspection is to take place on Broad-street, and the troops will be reviewed by the Governor and Legislature, and other dignitaries, from the platform in front of the Academy of Music.

WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" will be read at the Academy of Music, in the evening.

The Governor, Members of the Legislature, military officers, and others, will partake of a grand dinner at the Continental Hotel.

Ample preparations are making in all sections of the city for an illumination this evening.

The hotels, newspaper offices, and CORNELIUS & BAKER'S store, on Chesnut-street, will make a splendid display.

The military parade will be very large. It is supposed that 10,000 men will be under arms.

Business is generally suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22—P. M.

Chesnut-street and Newspaper-square on Third-street are as light as day with brilliant illuminations provided by the liberality of private citizens. All newspaper offices, together with the American Telegraph Company's office, are gaily festooned with flags illuminated by transparencies, etc. The gloom of the State-house and Hall of Independence was in relief to the dazzling light that met the e

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Condition of the Blacks—Their Capabilities and Inclinations—Gen. Sherman's Course, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

Previous to forming an opinion of the plan recently promulgated by Gen. SHERMAN for the amelioration of the condition of the blacks in his command, it is necessary to contemplate some of the facts which are patent here to every one. The order which has reached the North before this time, itself states the considerations which induced Gen. SHERMAN to take the step that probably has already been the subject of various and, perhaps, violent criticisms. The most conservative of conservatists, if he were here, would admit that it is impossible to allow the negroes deserted by their masters to remain any longer in an entirely unprotected condition. The thousands who, in various quarters, have either stayed behind when their owners fled, or come themselves within our various lines, it is manifest, to every looker-on, are unfit to care for themselves. They are in a state of imbecility and ignorance almost inconceivable, and yet show signs of apprehension that occasionally startle one, from the contrast with their ordinary stupidity. The most intelligent have repeatedly declared within my hearing that the blacks generally are unfit for self-government; that they need overseers; most of them are well enough inclined; express a willingness to work; manifest no fanciful hopes of living in utter idleness, and though the mass will doubtless need incentives, both of reward and punishment, I firmly believe that with the moderate use of both those incentives they can be induced to labor. Instances, doubtless, have occurred of stubborn negroes refusing to work; of these, who imagine themselves utterly free, and expect and intend never to work again, I have heard of one glaring instance of insubordination, where a black driver turned on a white overseer and attempted to throttle him. The instance is well authenticated, but it is solitary. However, I record it, lest, by omission, I should give an unfair coloring to events. For I have no theory to maintain, no party to support; my business and aim are simply to see, so far as may be, with unembarrassed vision, and to draw, if possible, from what I see, the deduction of an unbiased judgment.

But to the negroes. Their rapidly increasing numbers makes an immense and urgent demand on those in authority. At Edisto a colony of 1,200 has been established, and there, I have repeatedly been informed, they have asked for arms to use against their former masters. At Otter Island is a colony of several hundred; in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort there must be at least five or six hundred; all over the cotton islands, on the plantations, not only have the hands remained, but crowds of fugitives still come in daily. These should not always be called fugitives, as it is not unfrequently the masters who have fled first; but at any rate here is this constantly increasing population, consuming the food left on the plantations, and certain soon to become an oppressive burden unless steps be taken to obviate such a result. General orders have indeed been issued to allow the subsistence stores found in the country to remain on the plantations for the use of the blacks, and thus the anomaly in warfare is presented of an army scrupulously respecting the stores found in a conquered territory, although those to whom the stores originally belonged were its open enemies. The blacks, however, have claims upon our sense of justice as well as on our humanity, and our considerations of selfish policy. Not only ought we to feed them as we would any other inoffensive creatures in a starving condition; not only should we supply their most immediate wants, so as not to make enemies of a most important part of the population, but there is another consideration; they have repeatedly proven themselves our friends; they have given highly important information; they continually act as guides, as scouts, as spies; they come in daily with news from Savannah and Charleston, so that the commanders of the army and navy are kept fully apprised of all important secrets in those places; they bring in newspapers from each city; it was they who disclosed the secret of Wall's Cut, and that of Wilmington Narrows; they have told the condition of the defensive works in Savannah River; they communicated information of a concealed force in the woods near Port Royal Ferry, in January, and so saved Gen. STEVENS from an unexpected attack by the rebels; they go on all reconnoissances, not only willingly, but at their own request and earnest desire. Such people have a right that their services should in some way be recognized. They render efficient assistance to the National arms in this command, and every principle of right, every rule of policy demands that such assistance be rewarded.

The question simply is, how shall it be rewarded? What shall be done for this helpless population? Their former masters have no claim certainly on the forbearance of the commanding general. He offered them protection in the possession of their property if they remained loyally submissive to the National authority. If he should send back their slaves, they would only laugh at his folly; if he were willing to do so ridiculous a thing, it would be impossible. Still another fact needs to be known. Gen. SHERMAN in this, probably like the other commanding generals of the National armies, has received instructions from the Government as to his course on this most delicate and difficult of matters. He is left to work out his own problem unassisted, and nowhere is this mighty problem presented under such pressing aspects as here. The Spring is arriving, for it comes early in this Southern climate, where young grass is already sprouting, bright and tender from the quickening soil, and other premonitions of the precocious harvests of this semi-tropical region are visible on every hand; the crops must be sown speedily or there will be none to garner at the time of maturity. Nowhere else is a crowding dusky population knocking so imperatively for assistance at the door of a military commander. Nowhere else is there such instant need for action, nor any likelihood of so vast results following hard upon whatever step shall be taken. I have seen the clamoring necessities of the case, and know them. I have heard them incessantly discussed in every house since my arrival here three months ago; in the navy and in the army they are pressed constantly upon the attention; it is impossible to ignore them. I have known what a matter of earnest and anxious consideration this course has been with Gen. SHERMAN.

For I conceive that General to have been actuated solely by a desire to do his whole duty—to the country, the Government, to his command, to the negroes, and even to the rebels. Even now I know of his extreme anxiety to do only what is forced upon him; I know how carefully he weighs every step; how he still considers his relations to State laws so far, accepting the doctrine that he is engaged in putting down a rebellion; that he is a sworn servant of the Constitution, must he not still be bound by that Constitution, and does not that Constitution uphold State laws? It strikes me as an instance of magnanimity in the National authority, almost unparalleled in history, that at this juncture, and in this instant emergency, a General, with such means in his hands, with such flagrant outrages to punish, and such necessities—military, political and social—pressing upon him, should yet hesitate lest he violate some constitutional provision guarding the rights of a State in open rebellion. Such carefulness some will call ill-timed, others senseless, many impolitic. I honor the sentiment that prompts it, and accept the logic which upholds it. If we wage war in favor of the Constitution, how can we at the same time violate its provisions? Only urgent military necessity, which knows no law, can warrant such violation. If such a violation has now occurred, it will have the greater solemnity and significance, because so long deferred and because warranted by the most imperious need. If so conservative a man as Gen. SHERMAN has proven himself, is forced to an onward step in a great social revolution, the world and the country will judge of the force with which events are tending. Perhaps the rebels will ask themselves what is the amount of that force, and whither will it hurry them?

The plan devised for the improvement of the condition of the blacks is one intended to answer the necessities of this case only. It does not go beyond these necessities. It provides for all the negroes in this command, but for no others; it answers the demands that humanity makes here; it cares for those committed to the care of this General. It declares no emancipation; it incites no servile insurrection; it arms not an ignorant and brutal population against helpless women and children; it sends out no incendiaries beyond our lines; it is not aggressive. It deals fruitfully, justly, benevolently with the blacks whom the fortune of this unprecedented war has thrown upon the hands of one man. The country is to be divided for these purposes, only, into districts; there is no confiscation of property proclaimed; the division need be no more permanent than that of military departments; agents are appointed over each of these districts, to supervise the labors of the willing blacks, to see that they are fed, clad and *paid* for their labors; and also to afford them a measure of education. There is nothing here that any humane Government would not propose to do for any ignorant, helpless, semi-savage nation, suddenly subjected to its control. Complete supervision, tutelage, payment, almost what good masters claim to have given their slaves heretofore. Much less this, doubtless, than violent radicals will declare should have been done.

And yet, it cannot be denied that an immense blow is struck at Slavery, at least in South Carolina, by this proceeding. State laws are interfered with; slaves are virtually recognized as bearing another relation than that of property; they are recognized as their own owners; they are to be paid for their labor; a system is introduced for the first time in this war which may prove an entering wedge, and the educational feature of the plan will perhaps be more dreaded by the rebel masters than if the slaves were armed. A greater stimulus to fugitives is offered than by any other possible means; and a greater danger for Slavery is shown than any servile insurrection, while all the odio horror of such an insurrection may possibly be avoided. Thus far, wherever our forces have penetrated in this quarter, the blacks have become virtually emancipated. It could not be otherwise; they were not encouraged, not induced to come to us, but they have come, and will come, wherever we advance. If all such shall be subjected to a mild, yet powerful rule, induced to work and paid for their work, instructed in their duty to God and man, a new danger will be presented to the frightened rebels. Perhaps the solution of the greatest political problem ever offered to statesmen or people may be suggested by this plan. Perhaps so wholesome a fear may be inspired through its influence in the rebel ranks, that they may the sooner be convinced of the unrighteousness and practicability of their cause.

The plan, at any rate, is devised in order to satisfy no clamors of any clique, no theory of any philosophy, but to meet the immediate and urgent needs of the case. If it form a precedent, well and good; if it be disapproved of by those who have the right and the power to disapprove and annul, doubtless it will be annulled.

Its workings remain to be seen—its details to be adjusted. The proper men for the responsible positions of general agents must be selected with extraordinary care. The provision especially of educational facilities must come from Northern purses and Northern charities. Teachers must be sent there and provided for; for neither Government nor general agents have any authority or means to support instructors for *quasi*-emancipated slaves. If those who have so long been proclaiming themselves the friends of the negro are in earnest, now is the time to prove it; if those who abhor the idea of arming the slaves in this rebellion are anxious to prevent that arming, let them uphold this movement, which will preclude the possibility of an insurrection. VAGABOND.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS—A SNOW-STORM—THE CONFEDERATE FORCE ALONG THE RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLS., CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD., Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

There are indications that the rebels across the river still prowl in the vicinity of our camp, whenever appearances present favorable opportunities, but of late we hear nothing leading to the belief that they have any knowledge of our countersigns as formerly.

On Friday night last, as Lieut. CHARLES H. COLBURN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, with a party of twenty-five men, were entering Chickamexen Creek, with a large barge filled with forage from Liverpool Point, he discovered a boat, capable of containing twenty five men, lying at the mouth of the creek about midway, which, upon hearing the voices of our men, hastily moved away for the rebel batteries on the opposite shore. The boat was filled with men who were, doubtless, a party from the enemy, either awaiting a favorable opportunity to land, or meditating an attack upon our barge, which in the night, while the roads have been impassable for teams, has brought forage and other stores from the landing in Mettawoman Creek and Liverpool Point into Chickamoxen Creek. But, upon this occasion, they evidently mistook the "Now boys, now! Pull with a will, boys!" as our party pulled against the gale which prevailed, for signals of pursuit and attack, and silently darted into the obscurity toward the Virginia shore.

The most severe snow-storm of the Winter occurred yesterday. It commenced early in the morning and continued until late in the afternoon. The ground was this morning covered to a depth of about four inches, but the sun of to-day has rapidly diminished the quantity, and another such day will carry it all away and leave us once more in the universal slough of mud from which we were just recovering. But we have just about completed a good and substantial log road, with ample gutters on either side for drainage, which will relieve us from all the annoyance and hardships our teams have experienced for the past six weeks, in consequence of the mud. This road now connects our landing at Rum Point, in Mettawoman Creek, with Liverpool Point, a distance of about ten miles, and will greatly facilitate the movement of Gen. HOOKER's Division, should such an event occur soon, which is not improbable.

There are several indications which are interpreted as tending to a movement, but what they are, it would not, perhaps, be prudent to state. A few days will undoubtedly satisfy the public on that point. Observations of the enemy were made yesterday by Gen HOOKER, under the agency of Prof. LOWE, with his large balloon *Constitution*. I understand that the aerial reconnoissances of the past two days have resulted in the discovery that but very few rebel troops are quartered in the immediate vicinity of their batteries, but from a point some miles distant and onward toward Manassas, the enemy are encamped in large force. Their tents are distinctly visible as far as objects can be discerned through a glass. Not so large a force is found stretching back from Chapawanzy Creek toward Richmond, as was discovered on previous observations, and large drafts have apparently been made from both rebel Gens. HOLMES' and PICKNEY's forces, probably to reinforce the enemy along the seaboard and in Kentucky. ARGUS.

Death of the Medical Director of Gen. Hooker's Division.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD., Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, Medical Director to Gen. HOOKER's Division, who expired last evening, after a short but painful illness.

Dr. BELL was a distinguished physician, a native of New-Hampshire, and enjoyed a prominent European as well as national reputation. His family connections, as well as himself, filled many of the most honorable and important positions in the records of his native State. Subsequently he removed to Massachusetts, and took charge of the McLean Asylum for the insane, at Somerville, in which position he won the attention and applause of eminent European physicians, as well as those of his more immediate surroundings. For several years he was also President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He had always taken a lively interest in politics, and held many important offices, among which may be mentioned that of the Governor's Council. He was also several times made a candidate for Congress and the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts.

In politics he was affiliated with the Conservative party, and took an active part in the Pacification meetings held in Boston last Winter; but in his intercourse with Southern men, soon became disgusted with their overbearing demands, and lost all confidence in their honesty.

Immediately following the attack on Fort Sumter he offered himself to the Governor of Massachusetts as Surgeon in any of the regiments which might require his services. His offer was eagerly accepted, and he was appointed Surgeon to the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and with them departed for the seat of war. He was present at the battle of Bull Run, and distinguished himself by his unremitting attentions to the wounded, both friends and foes, and among the last he lingered devotedly among the suffering soldiers on the field, upon the retreat of our forces on Washington. Soon after, he was appointed by President LINCOLN a Brigade Surgeon, under Gen. HOOKER, and the position thus left vacant was filled by the present efficient Surgeon, Dr. IRA RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, in whom we feel that we have but lost a brother to find a friend.

When Gen. HOOKER was appointed Major-General of this division, Dr. BELL was promoted to his staff, and has since acted as Medical Director.

He was an ardent patriot, believed fully in the objects and purposes of the war, and has often expressed the opinion that the Conservative party with whom he was formerly connected was cheated, and its confidence abused by the men living in Slaveholding States, and has latterly been a warm friend of Gov. ANDREW and his policy.

He was amiable and courteous, and was greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact, and by none more so than the officers and soldiers of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who experienced the pleasures and benefits of his generous liberality and eminent medical skill.

Dr. BELL had long been an invalid, and had suffered to some degree from pulmonary disease, and he has had several attacks of hemorrhage, but his health had been better in the army until within a week, when he had an attack of pleurisy, complicated with acute rheumatism. For several days he had suffered intensely, and could only be relieved by inhalations of chloroform.

He was aware of the severity of his case, and gave directions that his friends should be notified of his perilous condition. Dr. FOYE and other medical friends were unremitting in their attentions, and all was done that medical science could accomplish, but without avail; and the eminent and beloved subject of our sketch quietly and peacefully passed away, remaining to the last moment at his honorable post of duty.

"The dead! the dead! the much loved dead!
Who doth not yearn to know
The secret of their dwelling place,
And to what land they go?"

The funeral took place this afternoon at the division headquarters, and was attended by the personal friends, and officers of several regiments, while the ensigns of the entire command were displayed at half mast throughout the day. His remains were forwarded to the State of his adoption this afternoon.

ARGUS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gentlemen:—In my letter of the 14th, I predicted that Bowling Green would be ours in a very short time, and without firing a gun. The prediction has been fully verified, and I am now enabled to give you the particulars of the expedition, which I learned from Capt. COLLINS, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, who arrived here from Bowling Green last night.

On Thursday morning (the 13th) Gen. MITCHEL, with his command, started for Bowling Green, and though the road was very muddy and obstructed at every point possible, by trees felled across it, yet these presented no barrier to the indomitable energy which he possesses. Despite the mud his column pushed, and the trees and other obstructions did not stop its progress for a moment. When an obstruction was reached, the company in front would set to and remove it, while the remainder passed on to the next, removing it, and so on until the road was clear, and on the first day he encamped a few miles south of PAGOTON's, (BELL's.) On Friday he pushed on, and at 4 o'clock his artillery and cavalry drew up in front of the fortifications. A few shells were thrown over the river into the intrenchments, but elicited no reply, when a party was sent across the river to reconnoitre, who found the place entirely evacuated. And, at about 2 o'clock A. M., Saturday, the troops commenced crossing, having secured some flats, or ferry-boats, which the rebels, in the precipitancy of their flight, neglected to destroy.

Capt. C. learned from citizens of the town that, on Thursday evening, the rebels heard that the Federals were certainly advancing, when they destroyed the magnificent railroad bridge, set fire to the depôt and machine shop, which were large and well appointed edifices, together with two or three private buildings, and then decamped, leaving a small party of Texan Rangers to bear them the unwelcome tidings, when the "Yankees" arrived. When those on the lookout descried our column in the distance, these Rangers fired the turnpike bridge and decamped "on double-quick." The information is that HARDEE stopped at Franklin, I suppose to allow his troops to rest, as, having traveled at the top of their speed to that point, they were pretty well "out of wind." On the day preceding his exit, Gen. HARDEE proclaimed martial law in Bowling Green. I send you a copy of his proclamation. It is to be supposed that he did not shoot many men for disregard of his hat.

I have learned that several unfortunate soldiers, either exhausted from fatigue of marching, or, what is worse, under the influence of whisky, have fallen by the roadside, and, so one happening to observe them, actually frozen to death.

Gen. WOOD is now here, with a part of his division. The remainder are expected soon, and the indications are that he will remain for some time—until the service requires him at some other point. And as it is necessary for us to have troops among, we are gratified to have them commanded by a man whom we all know, and who has interests and feelings in common with us. I would not have it understood that we have any cause of complaint against Gen. MCCOOK or any one of the accomplished and excellent gentlemen who command brigades in his division, far from it. If strangers were to be continued with us, we would not consent willingly to a single change; but it is natural that we should be rejoiced to have in our midst one of our own immediate fellow-citizens, who has arisen to a position of distinction which sterling worth can alone insure.

The damage to the railroad between this point and Bowling Green, by the rebels, though serious, can, as I am advised, be repaired within a very few days; so that but a short time will elapse before trains will ply regularly between your city and Barren River.

I omitted to state that in their precipitate flight, the rebels left a locomotive and a number of cars, which are in the possession of Gen. MITCHELL, on the south side of Barren River; so that transportation by rail, to some extent, can be had for supplies for our forces, if an advance from that place should be made before the bridge can be repaired. D.

GEN. HARDEE'S PROCLAMATION—MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

This town is declared under martial law. All citizens and soldiers, except the guard, will retire to their quarters at 8 o'clock P. M. A strong force will be kept in the town. (How long?)

All persons found in the streets will be arrested.

Any person attempting to fire any building will be shot without trial. (Signed,)

W. J. HARDEE, Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, Feb. 13, 1862.

GEN. MITCHELL'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP AT BELL'S TAVERN, SECOND OHIO REGIMENT, Feb. 14, 1862.

My last left us at Camp Madison, one mile beyond Green River. To-day finds us at the notorious Bell's Tavern, long the haunt of rebellion and daring treason. Here, for the past two months, has been the general rendezvous of the rebel General, HINDMAN, and his gang of Vandals.

Some of the most beautiful farms and lovely residences, which only a few months ago adorned these fertile valleys, are now the abodes of owls and bats. In order to impede our march, the road had been obstructed for miles with fallen timber. In many places the road had been plowed up. All the ponds, some fifteen in number, on the line of march, were rendered unfit for man or beast, owing to the fact that these decoits had killed horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, ripped them open, and thrown them into the water. In a few instances drains had been dug and the water let off. I counted, in the distance of eighteen miles, eleven sites where once stood residences, now nothing left but a few charred timbers.

As we passed Cave City, I rode over to take a view of the ruins of the once fine Cave City Hotel. Many of your Cincinnati pleasure-seekers will remember the beautiful structure. Here it was that the visitor came from afar to visit that wonder of wonders—the Mammoth Cave. Nothing now remains but the indubitable evidence of the fiendishness of HINDMAN and his guilty marauders.

HINDMAN's forces remained here until last Saturday. Hearing that McCOOK was advancing, they suddenly retreated. On last Tuesday some of the Texas Rangers returned, and burned the depôt at this place. As we passed on yesterday it was still burning.

Many incidents occurred during the march of eighteen miles of an offending nature. As the column passed the Woodland House, where the remains of ZOLLICOFFER were received, the Stars and Stripes again greeted our vision, waved by a couple of young ladies. Several of the officers dismounted and entered the hotel. The young ladies proposed to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," we joining in the chorus. I have often heard it sung, but never before did its notes fall so sweetly as then.

At 7 o'clock the division, with the exception of the Second Ohio, marched on towards Bowling Green, distant twenty-one miles. The Second was detached for the purpose of paying their respects to MORGAN's men, who on yesterday were ranging around through this section, and to guard the repairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The railroad is destroyed for five miles between here and Green River. The tunnel can be repaired in forty-eight hours, the ties have not been burnt, but many of the rails bent double, by being heated and afterwards bent. The station-houses have all been burnt.

On the night before our reaching here, the cars came down from Bowling Green, and took away an immense amount of corn and wheat, gathered up through here, all paid for in Tennessee scrip.

FROM GNN. McCOOK'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cinninnati Gazette.

CAMP GEORGE WOOD, MUNFORDVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

Gen. McCOOK's division of the grand army of Kentucky marched up the hill, and then they marched down again. Here is the story. It is barren of glory, but fruitful with pain. The morning's dawn of the 14th of February disclosed a carpet of snow as the work of the night. The snow was the forerunner of a biting cold norwester.

This Division had been looking Dixiewards, as you all know, for many long months. They had been mortified two days previous at seeing Gen. MITCHELL's splendid Division march by them, cross Green River, and disappear in the windings of the road southward, and now they were ordered to back-track, to march to West Point, and there embark on the Ohio River, on their way to the Cumberland. A great work might be before them—the consummation of which would weave a laurel for every brow, but it was a complete change in the programme.

Fifty-nine long Kentucky miles of marching was before them ere they reached West Point, which was to be gone over in three days. The men got under way first, and by noon the last wagon train had disappeared from Camp George Wood, and the buzzards of the neighborhood, rag-picker like, were clearing the camp of what had been left behind, such as old clothes, boxes, barrels, camp stores, &c. The men made Upton's the first day, marching fourteen miles. The wagons were strung all the way from Bacon Creek to that point. Some of them were on their sides, some were hub-deep in mud, some minus their tongues; in short, they were in all possible shapes. A few only reached Upton's. In this situation, exhausted teamsters and exhausted teams, as well as the entire division, passed the coldest night ever had in Kentucky, without a tent to shelter them. It is said that several perished with cold, but who they were, or whether there were any, I can't certainly learn.

In the gray dawn of yesterday's morning came another order to about face. Last evening they slept again under the cold sky, and this morning they are straggling into camp and halting near Rowlett's Station, beyond Green River, where, it is understood, they will remain until the transportation trains get up, and until the General learns the condition of his division. The damage to property must be considerable.

Gen. NELSON's Division is understood to be at Elizabethtown. It is supposed that we will follow after their division, and that we will also go on shortly.

I have just conversed with a gentleman from Bowling Green, connected with the Federal army. He left there yesterday, at 4 P. M. TUCKER'S Brigade, composed of the Eighteenth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and all the artillery and two companies of KENNETT'S Ohio Cavalry, had crossed Big Barren River on floats, and had occupied the place. Our artillery was planted on the fortifications which the rebels had been so long erecting. The rebels burned all the houses in which they had provisions stored, including the depôt building, so that but little was captured. They were firing up the last engine that was left in Bowling Green, preparatory to scudding with it and some freight cars, when a shot from Loomis' Michigan Battery disabled the engine, and they, with the freight cars, were left behind. The railroad bridge was blown up and the turnpike bridge was burned. A large flouring mill was also burned. Some distance this side of Bowling Green the rebels had plowed up the road for forty rods, which made an ugly place for our wagons to get over.

Colonel HARRIS' Second Ohio Regiment, which was left at BELL's Tavern have now repaired it.

Six Texan Cavalrymen came riding into MITCHELL's camp, yesterday morning, and were taken prisoners. They had been out for several days scouting, and did not know their friends had left. It is said Bowling Green was vacated by order of BEAUREGARD, who inspected it, and pronounced it untenable. Union people are already flocking into the town.

ACTIVITY IN GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1862.

To-day, although it is the Sabbath, has been the liveliest which has been witnessed in Louisville for some months. From the earliest dawn, the rumbling of wagons was to be heard along the main avenues, and the army vehicles were to be seen in all the principal streets. At the wharf, quite a number of boats having arrived during the night were anchored, and everything bore the appearance of life and action in the military department which it is the lot of Louisville to show at the present writing.

Daylight found the following-named boats lying at the landing: *Switzerland, Lady Pike, City of Madison, Sallie Ist, Lancaster No. 4, Moderator, Glendale, Silver Moon, Izetta, Lady Jackson* and *Lady Franklin*. The heavier of those passed over the falls at an early hour, as the river was falling at a rate to endanger their getting over if delayed too long.

At 9 o'clock the entire wharf was covered with Commissary and Quartermaster stores, provided for the use of the moving troops. A survey showed us ample provision as to clothing, provisions and hay—for the use of men and beast.

DESTINATION OF THE FLEET.

We have had Burnside Expeditions and Butler Expeditions, but this is the first "Buell Expedition" we have yet seen. As a necessary consequence, public expectation has been rife as to its destination. I have heard Columbus, and Cairo, and Paducah mentioned by those who fancied they knew, but I set down Cumberland River as the destination, and have every assurance that I am right. Nashville is to learn the superiority of Northern bravery over Southern arrogance—and the inferiority of the pampered sons of the Gulf States in comparison to that of the hard, iron muscles of those who have been reared on the prairies which skirt the North. The lesson once fully taught them, may have a most instructive tendency in a more southerly latitude.

THE FORCE TO BE SENT.

As I told you in my last, Mumfordville had been evacuated almost, and the entire force in this vicinity was on the march to Elizabethtown, thence down Salt River, the distance of twenty-two miles, to West Point—a little town located at the mouth of that politically well known stream. In regard to all the divisions which leave the main the south of this city, there seems to be no reliable report to be arrived at. One thing is, however certain, the forces under Gen. NELSON, and those under Gen. BANCE, are now on the way, as well as those of Gen. MCCOOK, as stated in my last.

From this point, but few troops have left, the boats having simply taken on their stores here. There were, however, several batteries of the Barnet Regiment of Artillery, which came in from their late quarters, and took their departure.

GEN. BUELL AND STAFF.

Among the knowing few, who speculate on the expedition, it is said that Gen. BUELL and his Staff go this morning on the *Atlantic*, as the flag vessel of the fleet. If it is so, some of the latter named party do not know of the fact, though they may not be apprised of it until within five minutes of the hour of embarkation.

The greatest precaution was taken to prevent the introduction of any disloyal persons into the expedition, and to this end the Captains of the steamers were sworn after a style which was truly astonishing. They are all good Union men, however, and will do all they can to insure the success of the expedition. Some of them are almost too strenuous in their adherence to orders, requiring nothing less than written contracts for all they do. Whether this has its origin in a love for the Union, or a fear that they may violate their contracts, I shall not sufficiently impugn their motives to say.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 40.—The General Commanding has the gratification of announcing the achievement of an important victory, on the 19th inst., at Mill Springs, by the troops under Gen. THOMAS, over the rebel forces, some 12,000 strong, under Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

The defeat of the enemy was thorough and complete, and his loss in killed and wounded was great. Night alone, under cover of which his troops crossed the river from his intrenched camp and dispersed, prevented the capture of his entire force. Fourteen or more pieces of artillery, some fifteen hundred horses and mules, his entire camp equipage, together with wagons, arms, ammunition, and other stores to a large amount, fell into our hands.

The General has been charged by the General-in-Chief to convey his thanks to Gen THOMAS and his troops for their brilliant victory. No task could be more grateful to him, seconded as it is by his own cordial approbation of their conduct.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

GEN. THOMAS' REPORT TO GEN. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, SOMERSET, Ky., Jan. 31, 1862.

Capt. James B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in carrying out the instructions of the General commanding the Department, contained in his communications of the 29th of December, I reached Logan's Cross Roads, about ten miles north of the intrenched camp of the enemy, on the Cumberland River, on the 17th inst., with a portion of the Second and Third Brigades, KENNEY's Battery of artillery, and a battalion of WOLFORD's Cavalry. The Fourth and Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio, and the Eighteenth United States Infantry, being still in the rear, detained by the almost impassable condition of the roads, I determined to halt at this point to await their arrival, and to communicate with Gen. SCHOEPF.

The Tenth Indiana, WOLFORD's Cavalry and KENNEY's Battery took position on the road leading to the enemy's camp. The Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota, (part of Col. McCOOK's Brigade,) encamped three-fourths of a mile to the right, on the Robertsport road.

Strong pickets were thrown out in the direction of the enemy, beyond where the Somerset and Mill Springs road comes into the main road from my camp to Mill Springs, and a picket of cavalry some distance in advance of the infantry.

Gen. SCHOEPF visited me on the day of my arrival, and after consultation I directed him to send to my camp STANDART's Battery, the Twelfth Kentucky and the First and Second Tennessee regiments, to remain until the arrival of the regiments in the rear.

Having received information on the evening of the 17th that a large train of wagons, with its escort, were encamped on the Robertsport and Danville Road, about six miles from Col. STEDMAN's camp, I sent an order to him to send his wagons forward, under a strong guard, and to march with his regiment, (the Fourteenth Ohio,) and the Tenth Kentucky, (Col. HARLAN,) with one day's rations in their haversacks, to the point where the enemy were said to be encamped, and either capture or disperse them.

Nothing of importance occurred, from the time of my arrival until the morning of the 19th, except a picket skirmish on the 17th. The Fourth Kentucky, the battalion of Michigan Engineers, and WETMORE's battery, joined on the 18th. About 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the pickets from WOLFORD's Cavalry encountered the enemy advancing on our camp; retired slowly, and reported their advance to Col. M. D. MANSON, commanding the Second Brigade. He immediately formed his regiment (the Tenth Indiana) and took a position on the road to await the attack, ordering the Fourth Kentucky (Col. S. S. FRY) to support him, and then informed me in person that the enemy were advancing in force, and what disposition he had made to resist them. I directed him to join his brigade immediately, and hold the enemy in check until I could order up the other troops, which were ordered to form immediately, and were marching to the field in ten minutes afterwards.

The battalion of Michigan Engineers, and Co. A, Thirty-eighth Ohio, (Capt. GREENWOOD,) were ordered to remain as guard to the camp.

Upon my arrival in the field soon afterward, I found, the Tenth Indiana formed in front of their encampment, apparently awaiting orders, and ordered them forward to the support of the Fourth Kentucky, which was the only whole regiment then engaged.

I then rode forward myself to see the enemy's position, so that I could determine what disposition to make of my troops as they arrived. On reaching the position held by the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana and WOLFORD's Cavalry, at a point where the roads fork leading to Somerset, I found the enemy advancing through a corn field, and evidently endeavoring to gain the left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, which was maintaining its position in a most determined manner. I directed one of my aids to ride back and order up a section of artillery and the Tennessee Brigade to advance on the enemy's right, and sent orders for Col. McCOOK to advance with his two regiments (the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota) to the support of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana.

A section of KINNEY's Battery took a position on the edge of the field to the left of the Fourth Kentucky, and opened an efficient fire on a regiment of Alabamians, which was advancing on the Fourth Kentucky.

Soon afterward the Second Minnesota, (Lt. P. VAN CLEVE,) the Colonel reporting to me for instructions, I directed him to take the position of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana, which regiments were nearly out of ammunition. The Ninth Ohio, under the immediate command of Major KARNMERLING, came into position on the right of the road at the same time.

Immediately after the regiments had gained their position, the enemy opened a most determined and galling fire, which was returned by our troops in the same spirit, and for nearly half an hour the contest was maintained on both sides in the most obstinate manner. At this time the Twelfth Kentucky (Col. W. A. HOSKINS), and the Tennessee brigade, reached the field to the left of the Minnesota Regiment, and opened fire on the right flank of the enemy, who then began to fall back. The Second Minnesota kept up a most galling fire in front, and the Ninth Ohio charged the enemy on the right, with bayonets fixed, turned their flank and drove them from the field, the whole line giving way and retreating in the utmost disorder and confusion.

As soon as the regiments could be formed and refill their cartridge boxes, I ordered the whole force to advance. A few miles in the rear of the battle-field a small force of cavalry was drawn up near the road, but a few shots from our artillery (a section of STANDART's Battery) dispersed them, and none of the enemy were seen again until we arrived in front of their intrenchments; as we approached their intrenchments the division was deployed in line of battle, and steadily advanced to the summit of the hill at MOULDEN's.

From this point I directed their intrenchments to be cannonaded, which was done until dark by STANDART's and WETMORE's Batteries. KINNEY's Battery was placed in position on the extreme left at RUSSELL's house, from which point he was directed to fire on their ferry to deter them from attempting to cross. On the following morning Capt. WETMORE's Battery was ordered to RUSSELL's house and assisted with his Parrott guns in firing upon the ferry.

Col. MANSON's Brigade took position on the left, near KINNEY's Battery, and every preparation was made to assault their intrenchments on the following morning.

The Fourteenth Ohio, Col. STEDMAN, and the Tenth Kentucky, Col. HARLAN, having joined from detached service, soon after the repulse of the evening, continued with their brigade in the pursuit, although they could not get up in time to join in the fight. Gen. SCHOEPF also joined me on the evening of the 19th with the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio. His entire brigade entered with the other troops.

On reaching the intrenchments we found the enemy had abandoned everything and retired during the night. Twelve pieces of artillery, with their caissons packed with ammunition, one battery wagon and two forges, a large amount of ammunition, a large number of small arms, (mostly the old flint-lock muskets,) one hundred and fifty or sixty wagons, and upward of one thousand horses and mules, a large amount of commissary stores, intrenching tools, and camp and garrison equipage, fell into our hands. A correct list of all the captured property will be forwarded as soon as it can be made up and the property secured.

The steam and ferry boats having been burned by the enemy in their retreat, it was found impossible to cross the river and pursue them; besides, their command was completely demoralized, and retreated with great haste and in all directions, making their capture in any numbers quite doubtful, if pursued. There is no doubt but what the moral effect produced by their complete dispersion will have a more desired effect in re-establishing Union sentiment than though they had been captured.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the uniform steadiness and good conduct of both officers and men during the battle, and I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the different commanders for the names of those officers and men whose good conduct was particularly noticed by them.

I regret to have to report that Col. R. L. McCOOK, commanding the Third Brigade, and his Aid, Lieut. A. S. BURT, Eighteenth United States infantry, were both severely wounded in the first advance of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, but continued on duty until the return of the Brigade to camp at Logan's Cross Roads.

Col. S. S. FRY, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, was slightly wounded whilst his Regiment was gallantly resisting the advance of the enemy, during which time Gen. ZOLLICOFFER fell from a shot from his (Col. FRY's) pistol, which, no doubt, contributed materially to the discomfiture of the enemy.

Capt. G. E. FLYNT, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Abraham C. Gillum, Division Quartermaster; Lieut. Joseph C. Breckinridge, A. D. C. Lunt, J. B. Jones, Assistant Adjutant-Quartermaster; Mr. J. W. Scully, Quartermaster's Clerk; privates, Samuel Lasher, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; — Slitch, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, rendered me valuable assistance, in carrying orders and conducting the troops to their different positions.

Capt. GEO. S. ROPER deserves great credit for his perseverance and energy in forwarding commissary stores as far as the hill where our forces bivouac.

In addition to the duties of guarding the camp, Lieut.-Col. A. K. HUSTON, commanding the Michigan Engineers, and Capt. GREENWOOD, Co. A,, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, with their command, performed very efficient service in collecting and burying the dead on both sides, and in moving the wounded to the hospital near the battle-field.

A number of flags were taken on the field of battle, and in the intrenchments. They will be forwarded to headquarters as soon as collected together.

The enemy's loss, as far as known, is as follows: Brig.-Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, Lie

shall, with increased hope and the greatest confidence depend upon all officers and men attached to the flotilla, in the performance of every duty, whether in the fight or the laborious work of its preparation.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding U. S. N. Forces on the Western waters.

CAIRO, Feb. 10, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Kansas Still Bleeding—Another "Bond Swindle" Discovered—A Financial Coup D'Etat Mixed with Fraud—The State Officers Suspected of Complicity—An Investigating Committee, and its Revelations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

Poor Kansas! She is bleeding still. The old political wounds inflicted by her enemies are indeed healed; they do not reopen, even at the approach of her attempted assassins; but the scars are now to have new companionship, and that through the agency of those who should be her champions and friends. The peculiar struggle through which she passed has purified the masses of the people, but it seems to have inoculated their chiefs with the virus of corruption, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and the frauds, the swindles, the robberies, of which Kansas has had such a sad knowledge, has, I fear, demoralized her politicians by their contact.

When the new State Government succeeded the rickety old remnant of Territorialism, less than a year ago, it began life, like a hard-worked, well-whipped, but practically-educated youth, who, at the period of majority, is coldly dismissed from his father's threshold, and cast penniless upon such fortune as his wandering footsteps may chance to meet. At a time when State credits were crashing all around her, and the National edifice itself was rocking in the tempest of insurrection, Kansas, just emerging from a wilderness of misfortunes, laden with private debt, and emaciated from famine, found herself charged with the grave responsibilities of an independent Government. So far from being independent in circumstances, she might be said to inherit a condition of bankruptcy; for in addition to an empty treasury, the Territorial Government had left her a legacy of debt, besides half-a-million of claims, once assumed, and afterward, with more of passion than prudence, formally *repudiated* in the very hour of its dissolution. This act had of itself closed to the young State those money markets where needy Governments are wont to seek relief; and when the first Legislature adjourned, last Spring, after having authorized the issue and sale of State Bonds, to meet the current expenses and provide means of defence, it was felt that the difficulty was almost as remote as before from any probable and practical solution.

So the Summer wore on. Wall-street would none of our paper; it had its own notes to care for, and those of our Uncle besides. Then, with the habits of childhood still strong upon us, we looked imploringly toward Washington, and discovered in that same Interior Department, where FLOYD and RUSSEL once disported, an Indian Trust Fund, susceptible of that financial convertibility so agreeable to the enterprising poor. Let us never admit that Kansas lacks the genius adequate to an emergency like this. The discovery of this Trust Fund was like a fountain of delight in the midst of a hopeless desert. Its existence was made known to us by a citizen of our own State, and the whole glory of the entire enterprise thus concentrated upon ourselves. And as monarchs of old claimed all newly-found isles of ocean and coasts of India and Cathay, by the divine right of discovery, so did this voyager into the new Indian Ocean assert his right to control all negotiations for this splendid prize, and receive the kingly tribute due from the needy subject to the rightful suzeraine of the realm.

This gentleman was Mr. ROBERT S. STEVENS, a lawyer and land agent resident in Lawrence, and member-elect of the State Senate. Mr. STEVENS is one of our shrewdest and most successful operators, as the issue of this enterprise has proven. He is a contractor with the Government for the building of a great number of houses on the Reservations of the Sac and Fox and Kaw Indians, and is thoroughly accomplished in the art, so well and largely practiced in Washington, of "how to do it." How he *did* the Kansas State Government I propose to tell so far as I know, which is mainly confined to results. I will first say, in general terms, that he succeeded in making a sale of bonds for the State; so that when the Legislature met on the 14th day of January last the members were delightfully surprised to discover the unaccustomed presence of U.S. Treasury notes, circulating freely at the capital, and were enraptured by the assurance, no less unexpected than pleasing, that their *per diem* and mileage would be paid in the same species of paper, instead of the depreciated State scrip inflicted on their predecessors as a fitting payment for services by many thought to be of still less value. To me it is still a mystery how the demon of suspicion could ever displace the angel of faith in minds so beatified as must have been those of these members, with the certainty of cash payments ever in view. But such a result ensued. Strange rumors of fraud began to disturb this serene satisfaction; and as the House of Representatives is strongly anti-Administration, and only too glad to break a lance with the State Government, a Committee of Investigation was speedily created, with the fullest authority to probe the whole transaction to the bottom. It is through the courtesy of this Committee that I am able to give you the following facts, drawn from the records of that investigation:

The first witness sworn was Hon. GEO. S. HILLYER, Auditor of State. He testifies that the Legislature of 1861 authorized the issue and sale, by the State officers, of $150,000 of seven per cent. bonds, (payable in fifteen years,) for current expenses, and $20,000 ten per cent. bonds, (known as war bonds, and payable in two years,) for the purposes of public defence, to be negotiated by the State Treasurer. The *minimum* price for the first-named bonds was seventy cents on the dollar. Of these, $62,200 were issued and exchanged for State warrants; and $87,200 issued and sold to Mr. STEVENS (or through him, as you please,) at *sixty* cents on the dollar—ten cents less than the legal *minimum*. Of the war bonds, $40,000 were issued, (double the amount authorized,) of which $31,000 were sold to Mr. STEVENS for *forty* cents on the dollar. It does not appear that any sale of these latter was authorized by law at less than *par*.

Being unable otherwise to sell the bonds, it seems that the Auditor, in connection with the Secretary of State, was induced to make a private contract with Mr. STEVENS, by which the latter was to act as their agent in negotiating them with the Government, and to receive as his compensation all the proceeds over *sixty* cents on the dollar. This was done with the sanction and by the advice of Gov. ROBINSON, (with whom Mr. STEVENS holds the closest personal and business relations,) and as a last resort to supply the Treasury with money. Upon this agreement, Mr. STEVENS accompanied the Auditor and Secretary to Washington in November, the officers being armed with the Governor's authority to use his name, officially, if needed, in the transaction. The agreement with Mr. STEVENS was first verbal, but afterward put in writing in Washington, and, meantime, the bonds were placed in his hands, without any security or receipt for their return or the payment of the proceeds.

After a prolonged negotiation—in which Senators LANE and POMEROY, and Representative CONWAY all take part, in connection with the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but in which Mr. STEVENS is, after all, the central figure—the sale is effected, at *eighty-five* cents on the dollar; of which Mr. STEVENS, according to the private contract, gives the State *sixty*, and retains *twenty-five* as brokerage, or profit. Besides this, he deducts for himself the six months interest already due. The Auditor and Secretary had also some bonds of their own, received in payment of official service; and these, too, go into the sale, giving their owners sixty per cent., and the broker twenty-five. Mr. STEVENS had also bought largely of bonds on his own account, at low figures; and on these he is enabled at once to *realize* a fine profit.

During the negotiation, some doubts were started about the safest mode of conveying the money to Kansas; and a written recommendation was presented by Messrs. LANE, POMEROY and CONWAY, to the Secretary of the Interior, that it be placed in the hands of Mr. POMEROY, to be transmitted, from time to time, as thought best by himself and Mr. CONWAY. But it seems finally to have been brought by Mr. STEVENS.

Although the united efforts of the Kansas Congressional delegation were needed to effect the sale, yet it seemed to the Auditor that the knowledge and influence of Mr. STEVENS were indispensable to success.

It appears, also, that in the management of the Auditor's Department, the Secretary of State has always been allowed to draw out the amount of his appropriations on his own statements; and that no original bills of his purchases or payments are placed on file.

In closing his testimony the Auditor disclaims any private interest in the transaction, excepting in the sale of his own bonds, as above described.

We hear but little now about the great "Expedition." In fact, the popular conviction is that it will be abandoned if Gen. LANE fails to secure the command of the Department. If so, the troops now here will most likely be used in a predatory warfare on the frontier, the results of which will be more likely to add to the general disorder of this region, than to the securing of any permanent advantage to the cause.

You have heard that Gen. HUNTER has proclaimed Martial-law throughout the State. This may have been a necessary measure, but I cannot see it. No section of the Union is more profoundly quiet than Kansas is now, excepting that "jayhawking"—that is, private stealing—prevails on some parts of the eastern border. Martial-law in the border counties would have as effectually cured this evil as to extend the military prerogative over the whole State. Still, I don't suppose it will make much difference, either way.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, Hon. WM. R. GRIFFITH, died this morning. He was a competent and worthy man, and his death is a serious loss to the State and the cause of education.

J. M. W.

WANTS OF THE BORDER INDIANS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Jan. 11.

A large number of Kansas Indians are now in this city awaiting the return of Commissioner DOLE from the interior of the State. They came here on various errands—more particularly, however, for the purpose of learning in what manner and for how long time they can enlist in the service of the Federal Government.

Yesterday we were visited by a delegation of Indians representing the Weas, Peorias, Miamis and Piankashaws. Major BATTESE, the well-known interpreter, and Major G. A. COLTON, Agent, accompanied them. The Major has been in Kansas thirty-seven years, is a man of wealth and large experience. He said the number of warriors in these tribes was very small, but they were all loyal. They want to fight but desire to have their homes protected. They would like to have a Government force act with them.

They had seen Gen. HUNTER; he was glad to learn that the Indians wanted to enlist, but said he had as yet received no authority from the Government to muster them into the service.

SPEECH OF Y-O-TO-WAH.

I came to visit your city, and most of the way on foot. I came to get arms and a force to guard our frontier. I told Gen. HUNTER we would gladly fight if our homes and firesides could be protected—that we would fight with white soldiers, and go wherever wanted. Our chiefs say they will go out if the women and children can be protected. They said the Government had not called for them to fight; there was no fence down and no chance to jump over. We are willing to put in our mite and share the same fate with the pale faces. We are on the border; we have been insulted, but the tomahawk is buried under our orchards, and we want to go as men. We don't want to pull the tomahawk—we would rather prune our trees. If I am driven from my little farm, I want to die like a man. Peace is my motto. I will make a child's bargain with the Missouri rebels—if they'll let me alone, I'll let them alone.

I came up here partly for the white men around me. They solicited my aid. They told me to ask Gen. HUNTER and the great men around here to station a guard on the border for their protection. And I wish to thank Gen. HUNTER and your citizens for the aid they extended to me.

Last June my life was assailed by Missourians. I was driven from home, and went to Lawrence and Wyandotte with my family.

I want to harmonize with my chiefs, and do nothing against white man or red man.

Loyal men are accustomed to come to me; they leave their arms and money with my wife to be secreted.

If I have had some troubles I have had more pleasure from being a Union man.

Our Agent, Maj. COLTON, has encouraged us in agricultural pursuits. He takes pride in interesting me in the ways of the white man. Other agents have never had the care of us that he has.

I give my most cordial feeling to the people of Kansas and to the First and Second Kansas Regiments who have fought so bravely for us.

This is my story. You can put in the pinks and roses and flowers.

Maj. BATTESE and PE-KE MON-WAH assented to the statements of the speaker.

JAYHAWKING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS., Feb. 8, 1861.

1. The civil authorities of Kansas being manifestly unable to preserve the peace, and give due security to life and property, and having in various instances notified the General Commanding of their inability to uphold the laws, unassisted by the military arm, and the crime of armed depredations, or "Jayhawking," having reached a height dangerous to the peace and property of the whole State, and seriously compromising the Union cause in the border counties of Missouri; now, therefore, martial law is declared throughout the State of Kansas, and will be enforced with vigor.

2. It is not intended by this declaration to interfere with, or supersede, the action of the civil authorities in cases of the ordinary nature, with which said civil authorities may be competent to deal. But it is the resolve of the General Commanding that the crime of "Jaykawking" shall be put down with a strong hand and by summary process; and for this purpose the trial of all prisoners charged with all depredations against property or assaults upon life will be conducted before the Military Commissions provided for in General Orders No. 12, of this Department, current series; and the interference of the civil authorities in such cases is prohibited.

3. A suitable Provost-Marshal, with the necessary officers and force, will immediately be appointed to carry out the terms of this order. By order of

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Maj. and Ass't Adj't-General.

THE KANSAS RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING GEN. LANE.

The following are the resolutions which passed the Kansas Legislature by a vote of 60 to 7, already referred to by telegraph, requesting the President to give Gen. JAMES H. LANE command of the contemplated expedition on the Western frontier:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, KANSAS,
TOPEKA, Feb. 6.

To the President of the United States:

HONORED SIR: Herewith please find copy of resolutions, which, by an order of the House, I am directed to forward to your Honor. I am, dear Sir,

Most respectfully yours,
JAMES McGREW, Speaker *pro tem.*

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to the President of the United States the immediate appointment of Gen. JAS. H. LANE as Major-General, and that he at once be assigned the command of the contemplated expedition South, from the Department of Kansas.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Speaker of this House to the President and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Kansas, Feb. 6.

The undersigned, JAMES McGREW, Speaker *pro tem.*, and JOHN FRANCIS, Clerk of the House of Representatives hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was, thisday passed, by avote of sixty for, and seven against.

JAMES McGREW, Chairman *pro tem.*
JOHN FRANCIS, Chief Clerk.

FROM HONG KONG.

The End of Our Squadron in the China Seas—Movements of Minister Burlingame—Quiet at Peking, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Our "squadron" in the China seas has come to an untimely end. Not by the vicissitudes of war, or the perils of the sea, but a more subtle foe. Our navy is represented on the East India and China station by the steam gunboat *Saginaw* alone, and under her energetic commander, SCHENCK, brother of General SCHENCK of Ohio, has been most actively employed in the China and Japan waters. If was suspected that she was unsound, and upon being taken into dock at Whampoa, it was found that her frame and timbers were completely *rotten*, the vessel being actually held together by her planking; as one of the surveyors expressed it, her crew had been for some time past sailing about in their coffin. She is now condemned, and will await instructions as to her disposition from the Navy Department. Her machinery is excellent, and the best thing the Government could do, would be to build a new hull for it and send it out here, as one vessel, at least, should be kept upon this station.

Such is the end of this costly experiment. She was built in California, of laurel, and launched about two years ago, costing the Government $230,000! Her officers and crew will probably go to San Francisco, leaving sufficient to take charge of the vessel, until further orders arrive.

A capital joke has been going the rounds of this place just now, in relation to "FANE's Indian Horse," which regiment left here last week for India.

A green stone, called "Jade," is esteemed exceedingly valuable in China, and commands extraordinary prices. A good deal of it was obtained at the looting of the Emperor's Summer palace at Peking, last year, by the army men, and sent here to be sold. A servant of one of the officers broke or lost a small jade-stone vase, and, in order to conceal the matter, substituted an empty pomatum pot, of somewhat the same color. The device not only succeeded in making the count come right, but the pomatum pot was purchased at auction by a *connoisseur* in Chinese curiosities, at a high price. The intelligence spread through the ranks, and a great demand set in for empty pomatum pots; in fact, anything in the shape of a pot would do, that had no European device upon it, and Herring paste-pots participated materially in the enhanced value of gallipots generally.

Of course, the joke got wind, and the officers, naturally for their own credit, had a summary stop put to the gallipot traffic. The gallant Captain, the carelessness and ingenuity of whose servant had been the cause of the bubble starting, soon became possessed of the full particulars. With the assistance of the auctioneer he easily traced the address of the party, whose limited knowledge of Jade-stone had realized the truth of the old adage. The dreadful fact was then discovered that the pomatum pot had been sent per ship *Alburea* to England for the Great Exhibition!!

It is reported from the North that Ningpo has fallen into the hands of the rebels, and that the foreign residents were being removed to Shanghai. The Taipings had retired from before the latter city, not relishing the preparations being made by the foreigners for their reception.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME leaves to-morrow by the mail steamer for Shanghai, *en route* for the seat of his mission.

Owing to the recent troubles at Japan, and the great hostility of a large portion of the population to foreign intrusion, the English did not intend to press the opening of the new treaty ports next year, but as Mr. HARRIS, our Minister, has expressed his determination to demand the strict fulfillment of the treaty stipulations, and to open trade immediately, the English may do the same. It seems a questionable policy to force this point, the Government being favorable to it, but having to overcome a powerful opposition, which may be done by degrees, while violent measures may upset it altogether, and without vessels of war in these waters we are powerless to enforce our demand.

Some notice of the busy appearance of the inland sea of Japan may be formed by the statement of the fact that no less than 1,651 large trading junks were counted by one of the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Ringdove*, on her four days' trip from Yeddo Bay to Nagasaki recently.

Accounts from Peking report everything as quiet under the new order of things, and that the intercourse between the Chinese Government and the Representatives of foreign Powers was of the most satisfactory description.

There is said to be no less than 8,000 tons of teas awaiting shipment at Foo Chow, for want of vessels to send it off by, while American ships are lying idle, being debarred from charter by instructions from England.

LORGNETTE.

JAMAICA.

The Late Storm Gathering in the Horizon—War Preparations in this Island—New Forts and Fortifications—A Grant for Defensive Purposes—The Militia—The Island Legislature—The Executive Committee—£19,000 of Extra Taxation—A Floating Dock—A New Railway—Steam Communication—Loss of the Conqueror—Accession of Immigrants—The Weather—Public Health—Commercial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

I preterminted my opportunity to forward to you a communication by the last mail, for which omission I have to express my regret.

Affairs in the island have not been marked by any extraordinary occurrence, and matters which would otherwise, in a small community like ours, assume some magnitude, have had to give way to the more exciting events which, in the prospect of a war between Great Britain and the United States, appeared ripe in the womb of Time to be delivered at any moment. Happily the clouds which for a time obscured the horizon of peace, have been annihilated by the dignified, manly, and straightforward conduct of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. The colonists of Jamaica have too much devotion to the throne of the noble lady who sways the empire, and too much pride in the connection with Great Britain, not to have felt keenly the outrage upon our flag committed in the affair of the *Trent*, and notwithstanding that a war with America would be disastrous to Jamaica, the people looked forward to that vindication for which Her Majesty's Government made such instant and ample preparation. Instructions had been received here to put the island in a state of defence. A survey was made of all the forts and arsenals, new batteries were commenced, the House of Assembly, now sitting, was called upon to make a grant for defensive preparations, and a supply of arms from England was waited for to organize the militia. These facts will convince you of the earnestness with which the mother country entered upon her war preparations. But the adverse winds have subsided, and the storm that lowered has passed over, and we all in this colony feel that there is cause for thankfulness.

Is there anything beside personal suffering, why the people of Jamaica should deplore a war between Great Britain and the North? There is, and a matter too in which the interest felt here is deep indeed. It is the question of Slavery. We look forward to the civil war now unfortunately waving, as the most probable means to lead to the abolition of Slavery. Whether it be accomplished now or hereafter, it appears to us to be the mission of the North, but what hopes would there be of the fulfillment of this Great Promise, if the enemies alike of freedom and the free North were to receive the support of so powerful a nation as the British? We could see no prospect but the perpetuation of Slavery and a firmer riveting of the bonds of the slaves. We await with patience the ultimate triumph of the North and the total abolition of Slavery; and upon the ruins of that abominable Institution, we hope to see the fabric of the American Republic once more settled upon a base that shall defy the wasting hand of Time, and outshine in splendor the democratic Governments both of ancient and modern times.

The Island Legislature has been in session over three months, but have done very little business, owing to the incapacity of the new Executive Committee, with whose want of tact and their inaptitude for business there is a growing dissatisfaction, which is beginning to find expression both in and out of the Legislature. They have kept honorable members dancing attendance at the seat of Government for over three months, and little else worthy of notice has been done beyond taxing the people *extra* to the extent of £19,000, without giving the smallest advantage in return. The whole of the business done might be likened to a bushel of chaff in which are contained three grains of wheat, and these three I shall mention. An extra grant of £600 has been made to the contractors for conveying the American mail, so that a larger and better class of steamers may be placed on the line than the miserable tub (the *Cleator*) which is now employed. It is expected that the *Plantagenet*, which is a very fast vessel, now trading between Liverpool and this port, is to be placed in the room of the *Cleator*. A bill has been passed to guarantee the sum of £50,000 for erecting in Kingston harbor a floating dock, or gridiron, capable of receiving steamers and other vessels of large tonnage. Another bill has been passed to guarantee £30,000 for a railway, to be laid from Kingston to Stony Hill, a distance of ten miles. Beyond these three items, the Legislature has done nothing to excite interest out of the colony, or create gratitude in it.

By this time you must have heard of the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Conqueror*, 101 guns, which was wrecked on Run Key, near Cuba, on the 1st January. The particulars of the disaster are not known here, but the ship, one of the finest on the station, is a total wreck. Her guns have been brought here by the steamer *Diadem*.

During the past two months we have had a pretty good accession of immigrants in the colony, who have been distributed on the several estates and plantations. The *Gertrude* and *Scarsby* from Calcutta, brought between them 609 coolies, and the *Patterson* and *Clarendon* between them 609 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone—making a total of 1,218, which, after all are but a tithe of the laborers we require to restore cultivation in our fine island to what it was in former times.

A schooner called the *Zachsabel*, which run the blockade of New-Orleans, arrived here last week with a cargo of cotton.

The weather has been very fine and the public health highly satisfactory. Mercantile affairs are very dull, as you will perceive by the *Intelligencer* inclosed.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

The Emperor is delivered of his speech to the Chambers, and our friends breathe more freely! Our enemies here, and in England, expected the Emperor to lead off in condemnation of our Blockade and of the Charleston Harbor obstruction. So general was the expectation, that the paragraph declaring that our Government had done nothing to which Europe can rightfully object, was received with marked satisfaction throughout the Chambers.

Our Minister, Mr. DAYTON, had a satisfactory interview with M. THOUVENEL on Friday. I had audiences with distinguished personages on Friday and Saturday. I may say, with propriety, and in justice to eminent statesmen, that M. THOUVENEL, Count DE MORNY, and the Prince NAPOLEON, entertain just and enlightened views, and right feelings toward our Government. The Prince NAPOLEON, who was so recently with us, and saw and heard with his own eyes and ears, looks upon the rebellion as causeless and wicked. And the Emperor, though really pressed by the sufferings of the manufacturing and laboring classes, and urged by less legitimate influences to declare against the blockade, has been alike true to the laws of nations and to our Government.

We return immediately to London, where, when Parliament meets, on the 6th of February, fresh troubles are apprehended.

I was fortunate in having a letter of introduction to M. LOUBAT, of Paris, a gentleman who resided many years in New-York, where he has large interests (the St. Nicholas Hotel) and numerous friends. To M. LOUBAT I am indebted for useful attentions. He is an ardent and devoted friend of the Union.

Archbishop HUGHES, I regret to say, has been quite ill for a fortnight, confined most of the time to his bed. Though much wasted, nothing serious is apprehended.

The Emperor expresses disappointment and regret in not seeing Gen. SCOTT, for whose character and services he has great respect, and from whom he expected useful information.

T. W.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU OF THE PATENT-OFFICE.

Cultivation of Cotton in the Free States—Where Tobacco can be Grown—The Sugar Crop of the Western States—Vindication of Secretary Smith—A Parallel, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

While almost the entire attention of the country is engrossed in the varied operations of the war, it is pleasant to know that at least one Department of the Government is devoted to the furtherance of agriculture—that sole source of prosperity in peace, and as well the entire reliance of contending armies in the field.

Strolling through the Agricultural Bureau of the Interior Department a few days since, I was agreeably surprised to find it had not abated one iota of its wonted usefulness, and that the collection and diffusion of information and the distribution of plants and seeds was going on with as much system and vigor—though with less scope—as if the two sections of the country were not engaged in a sanguinary conflict for supremacy.

In a conversation with WILLIAM T. DENNIS, Esq., the working man of the Agricultural Department, I learned that one of the natural results of the war has been actively developed in his bureau. The stoppage of the supply of cotton, sugar and tobacco, usually drawn from the States now in rebellion against the Government, has turned the attention of the agriculturists of the Middle and of the Southern portions of the Western States to a systematic investigation of the practicability of producing those articles in localities where they have not heretofore been cultivated. To the extent of his resources, Mr. DENNIS has facilitated this inquiry, and therefore has accumulated a fund of useful information, and much calculated to encourage the belief that we are not so dependent upon the extreme South as we have heretofore supposed. This information will probably be communicated to the public in the form of a special report, and at the proper time the Department hopes to distribute such quantities and varieties of seed, as will suffice to practically test the matters referred to in the reports.

It is positively certain, however, that in all the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, cotton can be successfully produced whenever the price is high enough to give it greater value as a crop than wheat or corn. The following extract from a letter, written to the Agricultural Bureau, by Hon. JOHN LAW, of Indiana, conclusively establishes the feasibility of growing cotton so far North as Vincennes:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

* * * * It is a singular fact that when I first went to Vincennes, some forty-five years since, I have seen on the bank of the Wabash, at that place, from twenty to thirty bales of cotton, at one time, waiting for transportation. It was raised on "Allison Prairie," directly opposite Vincennes, in Illinois. It was of a quality equaling the Upland cotton of the South, and I have no doubt that a large portion of fair cotton can be raised in all Southern Indiana and South Illinois.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN LAW.

In Kansas, too, there have been numerous experiments on a small scale, but all showing conclusively the successful culture of cotton in the new State. From a letter written by one of the most extensive dealers in agricultural products in Kansas, I am permitted to make the following extracts:

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Jan. 19.

* * * * * We have been trying some experiments in growing cotton in this State, and several farmers who have planted small portions of seed report a complete success, so far as the practicability of raising the crop is concerned. I have the names of good farmers, who will, together, put in two acres this season, if the seed can be obtained.

W. H. SCOFIELD.

Immediately following the success of our troops at Port Royal, and the announcement that large quantities of unginned cotton had been obtained, the Department was flooded with requests for packages of the seed, to be obtained by ginning the crop we should gather. It seemed to be generally understood that the crop grown in the vicinity of Port Royal was the long fibre, known to the manufacturers as Sea Island, and the bulk of the applicants were especially solicitous that the seed to be forwarded should be of this variety. Those applying, appeared not to know that the long fibre of the Sea Island cotton is due more to the soil and climate of the locality of the section in which it is produced, than to any particular characteristic of the seed, and that the seed planted upon the uplands of the Southern States degenerates into a short staple, inferior in quality to the Upland Cotton of the same locality. This fact of itself would be sufficient reason why the Department should not distribute such seed to the farmers of the interior.

The following letter, written by an eminent agriculturist of Illinois, forcibly and briefly recites the objections which are held to be valid, against any attempt to force the culture of the Sea Island variety away from the influences of climate and soil which first developed its peculiarities:

THE GROVE POST-OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILL.,
Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

Hon. D. P. Holloway, Commissioner U. S. Patent-office:

MY DEAR SIR: Statements in the newspapers would seem to indicate the intention of Government to procure cotton seed at Port Royal for planting in the West, and as equally foolish things have been done, perhaps *this* may be.

Now, *you* know that the notion is preposterous—but everybody don't. It is a principle of vegetable physiology that tropical plants can *never* be acclimated North, except through a repeated reproduction of *new varieties* from seed. That this can be done to some extent, is well known, and cotton has been reproduced in Illinois, but the seed was brought here from North of the true cotton States, and gradually removed still further North, until at last good crops were raised very little south of the capitol of our State. But to attempt to make a crop here from Sea Island seed, would be nearly as absurd as to plant the orange or the olive in our open prairies.

That the agricultural division of your department may do much for South Illinois, in this connection, I will not deny, but that you can do more by dispelling this delusion in regard to seed, I also believe. Farmers catch at specious humbugs, with astonishing avidity, and I trust you will save them from this by a timely official circular, setting forth the facts and principles which govern the question.

Very respectfully your old friend and agricultural coworker.

JOHN A. KENNICOTT.

As I have said, in proper time Mr. DENNIS will endeavor to supply seed to every locality in which there is a possibility of growing cotton.

TOBACCO.

The distribution of tobacco seed will also be timely and generous. Late experiments on a large scale have proved this crop to be one of the most remunerative that the farmers of the Valley of the Connecticut and the central and southern portions of New-York can cultivate. The plant is thrifty and large, and the quality especially good. It is not deemed the finest for manufacturing chewing tobacco, but it is widely sought after as wrappers for segars—large quantities being exported to Cuba for that purpose. The statistics of the crop in the Northern States show that we are entirely independent even of Virginia for the supply of a sufficient quantity of this staple. The Havana tobacco can be grown anywhere south of the latitude of Columbus, Ohio, and to the belt of country thus indicated seed imported from Havana will be distributed. I saw one parcel of twenty pounds obtained for this purpose. It would astonish you to know how many, many millions of this seed are contained in the weight of a pound. A small paper packed for distribution held less than a half thimbleful of seed, but was said to make an aggregate of some thousands.

SORGHO SUGAR AND SYRUP.

The inquiries instituted by Mr. DENNIS as to the product of syrup and sugar, have brought out some very satisfactory aggregates. In Ohio, the crop of the last year equals *three and a half millions of gallons.* At the recent Sorgho Convention the Secretary states that twenty specimens of sugar, of twenty pounds each, were entered for competition. I saw a sample of one of these specimens on the desk of Mr. DENNIS, and the crystalizations were larger than those of any New-Orleans sugar that I have ever seen. The crop of Indiana is about *two and a half millions of gallons*, and the crop of Illinois is about equal to that of Ohio. Hon. J. F. WILSON, member of Congress of Iowa, reports the crop of his State as worth $1,000,000—the county of Jefferson alone producing 75,000 gallons of syrup, weighing from ten to eleven pounds per gallon, and averaging about three-fourths of its weight in sugar. In Chicago, this Western Plantation syrup—as it is termed in the market—is worth from five to ten cents a gallon more than the best quality of New-Orleans syrup.

The sorgho can be grown anywhere south and west of Central New-York, and is especially vigorous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Lower Minnesota, Kansas and Northern Arkansas.

From a table in the possession of Mr. DENNIS, I gather the following statistics of the crop of one-eighth of an acre, planted, as an experiment, by a gentleman in Indiana:

Number of canes	2,630
Weight, in pounds, of the cane	4,646
Gallons of syrup	248
Pounds of sugar	113
Gallons of molasses	24

Estimating an acre to produce the same results, and the product would be 904 pounds of sugar, and 196 gallons of molasses. Call this sugar worth ten cents a pound, and the molasses fifty cents a gallon, and this one acre produces a crop worth in the aggregate $188 40. At half these prices, the product would excel in value any other crop the farmer could produce. Beside the value of the sugar and syrup, the leaves of the stalks are greedily eaten by cattle, and the seed fattens them more rapidly than corn. I forgot to mention that the weight of the stalks above given was exclusive of the leaves and seed. The weight of leaves and seed showed a product of 15,000 pounds, or nearly *eight tons* to the acre, three times the product of the most thrifty timothy.

The knowledge of these facts should go far to dissipate the prevalent opinion that the rebel States hold within their boundaries the supply of cotton, tobacco and sugar, and are thus masters of our necessities, our luxuries and our tastes.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the Interior Department, permit me to repair, in a measure, an injustice done to Secretary CALEB B. SMITH, by a former correspondent, who charged Mr. SMITH with harboring an undue number of former employes, and with having given too many positions to his relatives. Both of these charges are erroneous. Mr. SMITH has but three relatives holding office in his Department—two sons and a brother-in-law. Both of the sons hold confidential positions, involving great responsibilities, being the custodians of the bonds and other sureties of the Department, of the same character as those with which GODDARD BAILEY made so free. Mr. SMITH will certainly be pardoned for running no risks in this branch of the service. The brother-in-law holds a minor position. As to the employes, I know that Mr. SMITH has given to the political friends of the Administration *two-thirds* of the offices within his control. In all the Departments, there are many employes whose services cannot well be spared. Mr. SMITH has not retained the proportion of such maintained in the other bureaus, and would not therefore, under the usual circumstances, be liable to the objections urged against him by your correspondent. But under the existing state of things, when the bonds of party have been relaxed so much, Mr. SMITH appears to have done quite as much for his political friends as any reasonable partisan could desire.

THE JUSTICE OF TIME.

I have before called attention to the success of the gunboats on the Western rivers, as a vindication of FREMONT from one of the charges so vigorously pressed against him while in command of the Western Department. You recollect, do you not, another charge against him was, that he had appointed officers without the authority of the President? Do you notice how what was so long ago deemed as his fault of judgment, or unwarranted assumption of power, is now done by Gen. SHERMAN, at Port Royal, apparently unquestioned? Witness the following paragraph, which I clip from a late General Order:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Engineers, is appointed by the General Commanding a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE will immediately assume the military command of all the engineer forces in this command.

I do not think that Gen. FREMONT ever appointed an officer of so high a rank as a Brigadier-General. Perhaps, therefore, these are not parallel cases. But it is difficult to see how FREMONT can be held as guilty of an assumption of power for doing less than the commander at Port Royal, except that Gen. SHERMAN also be punished.

The weather is again mild and the streets almost impassable, a heavy fall of snow having added materially to the "slop and slush" of the highways and byways.

PAUL.

HARBOR DEFENCES ON LAKES AND RIVERS.

Report of the Select Congressional Committee.

The Select Congressional Committee on the Defence of Great Lakes and Rivers, of which Mr. ARNOLD is Chairman, has made its report. It opens with an allusion to the great importance of properly defending our northern boundary line, which is three thousand miles in extent, running from the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east to the frontier settlements on the west. After giving some statistics, regarding the extent of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, the document says:

These bodies of water find an outlet through the river and Lake St. Clair, and the magnificent straits of Detroit into Lake Erie, 90 miles from Lake Huron. Lake Erie, 250 miles long and 60 broad, discharges its waters down the Falls of Niagara into Lake Ontario, 180 miles long and 60 broad, and thence the waters of these great lakes find their way to the ocean through the St. Lawrence.

It is a very remarkable fact that the portage between these great lakes, and those streams which find an outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is not more than eight to twelve feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and within ten miles of Chicago. The Chicago River, running into Lake Michigan, and the Desplane River, finding its way into the Mississippi through the Illinois, are within a stone's throw of each other, and, indeed, in high water, the Desplane finds an outlet into Lake Michigan, so that small boats pass directly from Lake Michigan into the Desplane. This portage between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Illinois River has been cut through by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and needs but widening and deepining to open a ship channal from the Mississippi to the lakes, *the most important work for either military or commercial purposes yet suggested on this continent.* This frontier line, from the west end of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence, is over three thousand miles in extent.

The Committee now ask attention to *the growth of the Northwest and its present commercial importance.*

The shores of these great lakes where now swarm the busy populations of the most active and enterprising people perhaps in the world, were, at the period of the war of 1812, covered with dark and gloomy forests filled with hostile savages. Here ranged the great Indian warrior TECUMSEH, and on the shores of these waters he made the last desperate struggle for the hunting grounds of his race, now so rich in agriculture, trade and commerce.

A series of tabular exhibits displays the growth in the population of the Northwest since 1812, and that of the leading cities, together with the rapid increase in the value of real and personal estate in that section, which was estimated as worth $1,126,447 585, in 1850, and in 1860 $3,957,614,697. Next figures are cited from the census to exhibit the growth of the West in population, and from election returns to show how its political power is increasing. Then a series of tables shows the tonnage and valuation of the vessels engaged in the commerce of the lakes in 1859 and 1860; the aggregate imports and exports of lake towns for the year 1858 (as compiled by Col. GRAHAM) with the value of the merchandise passing over St. Clair. All these statements are of course made to illustrate the importance of protecting these interests.

The report claims that while millions have been expended upon the South, nothing comparatively has been done for the Northwest. The services which she has done in this war for the Union demonstrate the justice of her claims to greater consideration. The Committee suggests this plan of defence, which is the result of conferences with Gen. TOTTEN:

1. The establishment of shore defences at some commanding positions. This will require the erection of some new fortifications, and the repair and completion of some already located.

2. Taking into consideration the great superiority in the American merchant marine on the upper lakes (meaning all the lakes above the Falls of Niagara) in ships, steamers, and sailors, we regard our supremacy on the lakes as dependent in a great degree upon our having the means at hand of arming the merchant marine at short notice. To this end, the Committee recommend the establishment of a national foundry on the upper lakes, and three naval depôts—one on Lake Ontario, one on Lake Erie, and the other on Lake Michigan.

3. We earnestly recommend for military not less than commercial purposes, the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, the dredging out and widening of the channel over the St. Clair Flats.

4. The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Under the first head the great importance of a military road from Bay de Noquet, on Green Bay, to Marquet, or some other point on Lake Superior, is ur

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Louisville announces that Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the National forces. This is highly important intelligence. Cumberland Gap will undoubtedly be held as a rallying point for the loyal East Tennesseans, and ultimately as a base of operations against Knoxville; and Russellville, it will be recollected, is the seat of the rebel "Provisional Government" of Kentucky.

An official report from Flag-Officer FOOTE to the Navy Department announces the occupation of Clarksville, Tenn., by the Union forces. The dispatch is dated the 20th, at which time the gallant Commodore was about to return to Fort Donelson for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which he proposed to proceed up the Cumberland in the direction of Nashville. He states that about two-thirds of the citizens of Clarksville, being alarmed, fled from the place; but he had issued a proclamation, after consultation with the leading citizens, assuring protection to persons and property. The rebels, in their retreat from Clarksville, against the remonstrances of the inhabitants, set fire to the splendid railroad bridge over the Cumberland.

The movement of troops from Missouri up the Cumberland River has been very general during the last few days. On Feb. 18 and 19, no less than fourteen large steamers left St. Louis for Fort Donelson.

Gen. GRANT, on Feb. 19, received the official notice of the creation of a new military district, the District of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson. Gen. GRANT'S Staff remains as at present, with Major W. W. LELAND attached as Chief of Commissary.

There is still uncertainty as to the condition of affairs at Savannah, though the probability is that the city is in possession of our forces. Our Fortress Monroe dispatch, dated Friday, states that the belief is entertained in Norfolk that the inhabitants have left the place, and that it is now occupied by the National troops. Our latest intelligence direct from the Savannah River, brought by the *Atlantic*, whose arrival we announced yesterday, leads to the supposition that our gunboats had so far removed the obstructions to a free passage into the river above Fort Pulaski, as to be ready at any moment to move towards the city—and at this juncture it is more than probable that the rebels thought it best to offer no resistance. That the citizens have deserted the place *en masse*, however, is hardly probable.

From Washington we learn that a reconnoissance was made yesterday morning in the direction of Centreville, from Gen. SMITH'S Division. The cavalry made a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets, and captured eleven of them, who were mounted. No information as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville was obtained.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by some of the members of his Staff, left Boston on Thursday for Fortress Monroe, where he will at once embark for Ship Island. It is supposed that Gen BUTLER will visit Washington and embark upon the *Mississippi* upon her arrival at Fortress Monroe. In reference to his departure, the Lowell *News* says: "Gen BUTLER bade good-by to his friends in this city this forenoon, and he expects to leave with the troops. It is said that Gen. B. remarked a short time since that he would be at his destination on the 1st of March, and in sixty days from that time he would send to Lowell a cargo of cotton."

A letter received in Newark, N. J., from the Surgeon of Gen. FRENCH'S Brigade, states that the brigade will, in a day or two, advance to Springfield, nine miles from Alexandria.

Letters were received in Boston, on Friday, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 17 and 18, which were sent to Havana by a vessel running the blockade. The writer had intelligence from the North by a passenger, who went through from New-York to New-Orleans in six days.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Niagara* at Halifax, we have intelligence from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. A great number of documents concerning the civil war in America had been laid before the British Parliament—one of them being an important letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners, declaring that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position. The blockade had been denounced as a paper one by Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and prices were firmer. Provisions were declining. Consols were quoted at 92⅞@93 for money.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in Congress yesterday were very interesting. In the Senate a little routine business was done, when a message was received from the House that the ceremonies incident to the day were about to commence, and the members proceeded in a body to the Hall of Representatives. In the House, the gallaries set apart for the public were densely crowded. Many persons were unable even to gain admission to the Capitol. After the House was organized, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in consideration of the fact that the preservation of flags was not contemplated in the joint resolution providing for the celebration, moved that the ceremony be omitted. This gave rise to a long debate as to the propriety of the proposed presentation, which ended in the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion, 70 to 61. At this juncture the members of the Senate, headed by the Vice-President, entered, with the heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the representatives of foreign Governments—officers of the Army and Navy, including Gen McCLELLAN, coming last. The ceremonies then commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON; after which Col. FORNEY read the Farewell Address, which was listened to with profound attention. The guests then retired, and soon afterward the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebraied yesterday with a universality and fervor heretofore unknown. In this City salutes were fired, orations were delivered, the "Address" was read, flags were hung out in profusion, and illuminations made brilliant the night. Sketches of the various ceremonies incident to the day will be found in other columns.

Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. MORTON a highly complimentary message, on Feb 19, thanking him for his prompt and energetic action, and aid rendered the General Government.

The following paragraph of Gen. LANDER'S report of the Bloom Gap affair, was omitted in publishing that document: "I respectfully commend Col. S. S. CARROLL to your notice. He is a most efficient and gallant officer. Lieuts. H. G. ARMSTRONG, A. A. G., and FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, Aide-de-Camp, joined me in the charge by which the rebel officers were captured, and confidence restored, after the cavalry had been checked. O'BRIEN was shot through the breast by a rebel, whilst out scouting on Sunday."

The Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMILLAN, which has been stationed at Baltimore for the past six months, has been selected to represent Indiana in a new expedition now being fitted out for Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

The bark *Ariel*, Capt. LEVENSTON, sailed from Providence on Thursday for Goree, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo consisting of beef, sugar, &c., and a large quantity of lumber. Suspicion having been excited that she was intended for the slave-trade, U. S. Marshal SANFORD went in pursuit in a tug, and overhauled the bark over Bristol. She was taken into Newport, and the Marshal returned to Providence, having in custody a Capt. STEVENS, of Boston, who was acting as supercargo.

The Celebration Yesterday.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth was observed with a zest and unanimity never perhaps exhibited since the day became a feast in the calendar. Stores were very generally closed, business suspended, the streets filled with throngs abroad, in spite of the unspeakable walking, and splendid regiments tramped through the slime with a courage worthy of the battle-field. These were outward and visible signs of the popular rejoicing. In doors, where the people assembled to do honor in an intellectual way to the memory of the great dead, and of the more recent dead, who have perished that his work might survive, there was a corresponding show of earnest and enthusiastic feeling. The various speakers who improved the occasion did so with practical reference to the crisis in the National career through which we are passing, bringing history and political philosophy to reinforce the popular heart, and show with what profitable result we may reasonably hope to emerge from the struggle into which misguided men, whose designs are providentially overruled, have plunged a great, prosperous, and happy nation. These political exhortations, attended by the reading of that greatest of all bequests, the Farewell Address, cannot fail to leave a wholesome, and, we trust, durable influence.

From all parts of the country we have intelligence of an equally general and zealous observance of the day. It was so the anniversary of Independence was celebrated in the early times of the Republic. Every town and village in the North has rung with the peals of bells and the roar of cannon, and has glowed with bonfires and illuminations. Eloquence has said its say in tones something lower than the flights of ordinary Fourth of July rhetoric; the occasion was grander, and not without a sombre and solemn color. ing. As a people, we have unlearned much that inspired the swagger and self-confidence of our political oratory. The rebellion has carried us through the valley of humiliation; it has, perhaps, chastened the popular temper; and while it will leave us stronger than before it will also leave us with the modest and tranquil self-assurance of real power. The evidences of such amelioration disclose themselves in all the addresses and speeches, reports of which have reached us. There is a conspicuous absence of those ebullitions of vanity and arrogance which uninterrupted peace and progress would have very surely suggested. Our victories are the topic rather of devout thanksgiving than of boastful exultation. The future of the war, and the difficulties attending the adjustment of peace, are indeed surrounded with doubts too inscrutable to justify any inordinate self-gratulation. But this notable toning down of the national character, as tested by the observance of yesterday, is of itself a sufficient and remunerative result of the policy of making it a national holiday.

CUMBERLAND GAP AT LAST IN OUR POSSESSION.—Again, this morning, we have important and gratifying news from the Southwest. A telegram from Louisville brings intelligence that the Cumberland Gap is in possession of our troops, and also that Russellville, Ky., the seat of the bogus rebel Government of that state, has been occupied by National forces. Cumberland Gap is the key to East Tennessee, and its possession opens the way at once to all that most important section of the country. It is one of the points the seizure of which has been regarded as of the first importance ever since the war broke out, but which the rebels have been able to occupy and hold for three-quarters of a year. Our troops can now at once move on to whatever point in East Tennessee it may be thought most desirable to seize; they can push on to the seizure of the great "backbone" railroad connecting the Southern States of the East with those of the West—the line of which is but thirty miles from the Gap. Or if they do not at present move any further than the Gap, but simply hold possession of it, they will there furnish a rallying point for the Union patriots of East Tennessee. We shall probably now soon see a general and determined uprising of these long-persecuted, but faithful and gallant men. The troops that have just achieved this most important success are undoubtedly those in the brigade of Gen. CARTER, which left London and Barboursville, shortly after ZOLLICOFFER'S defeat to do this very work. The roads in that section have been shockingly bad, and difficulties and obstructions of every kind have been in the way of the advance; but it seems they have all been overcome, and the magnificent natural gateway to East Tennessee, and the Thermopylæ of the West, is ours. As for Russellville, it was there that the recently-erected bogus State Government of Kentucky had established its capital. A body of five thousand rebels have until lately, been stationed there for its defence. But in the late general flight of rebels from Kentucky, it would seem that these also have fled. It is probable that the loyal force now in possession is the division of Gen. MITCHELL, which has reached this point on its way down to *Nashville*—before reaching which it will form a conjunction with the immense and victorious column under Maj.-Gen. GRANT. The rebel Government at Russellville has thus been scattered to the winds; that at Richmond will soon follow. Events in the Southwest are marching on with magnificent rapidity.

Rebel Walls Manned by Union Soldiers.

The rebels last Summer went to work might and main, building forts and fortifications at all the important strategic points of what they considered as their frontier. They fortified along the sea-coast, along the Potomac, in Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky, in Central and Western Tennessee, in Missouri, and elsewhere. The white chivalry worked at fort building, the black slaves toiled at it, and Irish laborers were forced to work at it. The rebels finished their forts, mounted their guns upon them, and, sitting down within them, pronounced them impregnable. About that time our sailors and soldiers were preparing to test their impregnability. Commodore STRINGHAM was the first to open the ball. The rebels had constructed two strong forts at Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets, to guard the gateway to North Carolina, which, if they were held, would effectually protect the whole coast-line of that State from the danger of invasion. But Commodore STRINGHAM went down there with a small squadron, with which he performed that celebrated gyratory movement, which so confounded the rebels that they speedily gave up their forts and themselves to his tender mercies. The South Carolinians, too, had constructed their fortifications at Hilton Head, in the latest and most approved style of the art of fortifying—so far as was known in South Carolina. Commodore DUPONT'S naval gyrations soon gave us possession of these forts, and with them a foothold from which to operate upon any part of South Carolina or Georgia. We next went to work on their inland and river forts and strongholds. ZOLLICOFFER'S impregnably fortified position near Somerset was possessed—rather by adroitness than assault, however. JOHNSTON'S unassailable position at Bowling Green was evacuated by him, and is now occupied by our troops, owing, again, to the superior strategy and greater force of our Generals. Fort Henry the rebels had built at the northern gateway to Tennessee, to guard against our entrance into that State; but Commodore FOOTE seized, occupied and possessed it, and took captive its garrison. Fort Donelson was altogether impregnable—so much so that the rebel Generals risked twenty thousand of their best troops behind its battlements; but, excepting the regiments which FLOYD (the thief) stole away, all of these rebel defenders have now taken up their Summer quarters in the tents of ABRAHAM—and Fort Donelson is ours. On Roanoke Island, again, the rebels had constructed two forts, Bartow and Blanchard not to speak of Pork Point Battery and other batteries; but, strong as were these posts, they have fallen, and the rebel garrison is now boarding at our expense. The rebels are said to have run away from their fortifications at Clarksville; PRICE has fled from his fortifications at Wilson's Creek; and even at Columbus, the Sebastopol of the West, we begin to see signs of a rebel evacuation. The fortifications at Manassas are still allowed to rear their rebellious front, as it is doubtless well they should be permitted to do so for some time yet. But everywhere else, and at every important point, our navy and army are making brief work with rebel forts.

While thus in every quarter our soldiers are gallantly assaulting and capturing the fortifications of the enemy, he as yet *has neither captured nor assaulted any one fort*, fortification, or work of any kind, built or held by us. We have built forts, or hold them, in almost every State of the so-called Jeff. Davis Confederacy, but, with all the audacity of the rebels, they avoid them with the greatest circumspection. The capture of Fort Sumter is no exception to this remark; for, at that time, so far as we were concerned, the war had not begun. It is quite evident that the impregnable forts, on which the rebels so much relied, cannot save them. Each one of these works which they have built for our use, becomes in our hands a *pou sto* upon which to rest the levers which shall utterly overthrow the rebellion.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We have undoubtedly captured the rebel Gen. JOHNSON, at Fort Donelson, and the rebel Gen. PRICE, in Missouri; and now hold both of them as prisoners of war. Over the seizure of each of these rebel magnates we have gloried for one day—only to discover the next morning that while rebels, bearing these respective cognomens and titles *have* been taken prisoners, those personages whom the public usually identify exclusively with the names and rank, are still at large. It certainly was somewhat of a damper on our spirits, when we were elated at the capture of the most distinguished commander in the rebel service, to learn in a short time that the General we really *had* captured, was a fellow whose prenomen was *Bushrod*, instead of *Albert Sidney*, and that his title to the rank mentioned was exceedingly dubious, while his claims to military genius were unknown outside of the schoolroom where he had taught the young idea how to *shoot*. So, again, with the General just caught in Missouri. For nine months past, in that State, our armies have been in constant pursuit of a great rebel chief yclept General PRICK, known to the world as the hero of three of the most remarkable foot races recorded in the annals of war. Twenty-five days ago Gen. HALLECK sent out an army twenty thousand strong to pursue, capture, or kill him at all hazards. Daily we chronicled the movements of this pursuing army, hourly and eagerly we looked for news of its catching the old rebel fox; a week ago it reached his den at Springfield, only to find that he had fled; but, tally-ho! and away it started in pursuit down among the hills of Arkansas. Suddenly a message from Missouri was flashed over the wires that "Gen. PRICK has been captured. Signed, H. W. HALLECK, Major-General." And, in truth, PRICK had been captured, and Gen. PRICK too, but alas! as it appeared next morning, not the great old PRICK, but only a cub of the hoary animal, Gen. PRICE, *Junior*. The old tiger was still at large, his chops red with blood, and his soul plotting further mischief. So, though we have caught JOHNSON and PRICE, PRICE and JOHNSTON still remain the great uncaught.

Such misapprehensions and disappointments are sufficiently annoying, but under the circumstances of this war, they are occasionally inevitable. In many cases there are three or four prominent rebels of the same names, of the same military rank, and sometimes, as in the present instances, operating in the same field. Frequently, again, there are several officers of the same name and rank, one or more of whom are in the rebel, and one or more in the National service. There were these two rebel Generals JOHNSON operating in Tennessee, and there is another rebel Gen. JOHNSTON in chief command on the Potomac. There is this pair of rebels PRICK in Missouri, and there is a loyal Gen. PRICE in the same State. There is Gen. CRITTENDEN loyal and Gen. CRITTENDEN rebel—both lately operating in Kentucky, and now both in Tennessee; there is DRAYTON against DRAYTON in South Carolina. The rebels, of course, have several Generals SMITH, and we have also several of the same name and title; the rebels have Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, and we have Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS; the rebels have two Generals ANDERSON, and we have one. And so in many other cases. There seems, indeed, to be but one name of which the rebels have a monopoly, and that is FLOYD.

Mule-Ambulances.

The recent display, by the British Government, of their warlike power and preparation, may have one good effect, at least,—in showing us how rapidly and completely an army may be put in the field. The little nucleus of a host, which was sent over in a week's notice to Canada, was thoroughly equipped with everything that the modern science of war has shown necessary to the soldier.

Among other matters of equipment described in the English papers, probably most of our readers have observed a number of "mule-litters and saddle-ambulances, with all their furniture." The British War Department rightly judged that much of the apprehended campaign would be fought in half-settled districts, perhaps far from villages, with roads always bad, and, during Spring weather, almost impassable to vehicles. With a humanity which they have not always manifested toward their soldiers, they provided—what experience has shown to be the best mode of relief to the wounded soldier far from hospital—the mule ambulance. Battles, as the Crimean experience taught them, are not always fought on well-laid turnpikes, or near large towns; the hard-contested field may be some rough hill-top, or some wild dell, which no vehicle can easily reach. The wounded man falls in one of these difficult places. His life depends on his being housed in comfortable quarters for the night. He cannot be carried by hand, and no vehicle can approach the battle-field. But with the mule-ambulance everything is easily and comfortably managed. The sure-footed animals have closely followed the advancing column, walking wherever the men could walk. They are driven into the fields, up the steep ascents, over the miry morasses; the poor wounded soldier is lain in the litter or fastened into the side-saddle, and is comfortably carried away to the nearest farm-house or hospital. Many and many a valuable life is thus preserved, and the disabled soldier returned to his country. The mule-ambulance is, beside, the most economical expenditure of force,—which is the great consideration in an army,—as one driver can carry off from a battle-field, on two mules, four wounded men. Major DELAFIELD, in his report on the Crimean armies, describes the employment of the saddle-ambulances by the French and English troops, and recommends them as in the highest degree practical and useful.

We have repeatedly urged their use in our own armies, as being in the highest degree advantageous in the rough roads and difficult marches which our troops are likely to encounter. After the skirmish at Dranesville Dec. 20, our wounded, to the number of sixty, were carried in ambulance-carts for the distance of twelve miles to a "division hospital," but so small was the number of carts, and so bad the condition of the roads, that all of the enemy's wounded, except three, were obliged to be left on the field through a December night.

In our Western campaigns, with quick marches, scanty forage and miry roads, it will be impossible to carry a sufficient train of ambulance-carts, while a train of mules could accompany the advance with perfect ease. It seems a clear claim of humanity that five or six mule-ambulances should be attached to each regiment; and yet, as we understand, there are not more than fifty for all our six hundred thousand men. Soon some grand battle will occur in a far-away district in Tennessee, or Missouri, or Virginia, and the heart of the country will be wrung with agony to hear that hundreds or thousands of our noblest young men have been left to die of their wounds on the battle-field, because there was no proper provision of the well-known mule-ambulances for conveying them to a place of shelter.

Why will not Quartermaster-General MEIGS, or Surgeon-General FINLAY, or the Sanitary Commission, or whoever should properly attend to it, see to this matter, so well understood in all European armies? The best model we believe to be an American invention, which was on exhibition for a time at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, in Washington. The French regulation litter is heavy and expensive. The great matter, however, is to furnish enough mule-ambulances to be able to convey our wounded from the field, after any well-fought action in an out-of-the-way or difficult locality. We trust that the humanity of our authorities will prompt them at once to see to this important provision.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAVANNAH.—We have advices from our correspondents near the Savannah River, up to last Tuesday. At that time, our troops had just completed the erection of a small fortification or battery on a north-western point of Jones' Island, within a distance of eight miles of Savannah. This completely cuts off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and it was not premature to say that Pulaski had been turned. Operations at other points also were said to be then going on; and a considerable body of troops had started for a destination not made public. The rebels have informed us that Savannah had been captured by our troops. Up to last Tuesday, however, we had not yet taken it, though our forces had got within a very short distance of it from two directions. What may have taken place since then, we shall soon know.

The Herald's Personal Column.

"Will either or both of the young ladies who crossed Fulton Ferry on Sunday, the 16th, about 2½ o'clock, and met two gentlemen by Fulton Market, have any objection to meeting two old friends? If not, address James, *Herald* Office."

"Will either or both of the young ladies who passed up Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, about 3 o'clock P. M., and stopped at a restaurant on A—— street, address a line to Henrie. Box No. 100 *Herald* Office, and they will hear from an old friend?"

The above advertisements, if such they may be styled, appeared in this exact juxtaposition in the column headed "Personal" of the *Herald* of Monday. No stronger evidence could be desired to establish the fact that these, and of course the whole of the *Herald's* daily dose of nauseating twaddle with the above caption, is manufactured in the same department of the *Herald* office as that reliable Foreign Correspondence whose domestic origin was so thoroughly exposed a few years ago. Perhaps in the present rapid shiftings of foreign politics, it is deemed hazardous to attempt letters from Paris and London in the fifth story of the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets; and the same hand which once turned the "Letters from Abroad" crank, now runs the new machine. He may even be the simultaneous "old friend" of both advertisements. These two advertisements, as any one familiar with newspaper details must know, are not so alike in their features by any mere coincidence. Any jury in the land would pronounce them written by the same hand. It was intended that they should be kept apart, and perhaps inserted on different days; but it may be that the "young gentleman" of a romantic turn who gets up the daily half-column of prurient trash for five dollars a week, "stopped at a restaurant" "on Sunday about 3 o'clock P. M.," and lo! on Monday the cat is let out of its very disgusting bag.

We have given more attention to this subject than it deserves, if it were not for an important consideration to every honest, decent husband and father. This rosary of sores is a welcome tid-bit to the bagnios and brothels of Mercer-street, and of the more fashionable and flashing haunts of vice, where our sons are nightly lured to ruin. These rosy and fragrant *billets-doux* awaken refreshing associations in the minds of hackneyed Jesebels, who gaze with lingering glance on the days of golden novelty of sin.

But how does it affect our daughters, and sisters, and wives? They are made familiar with the tempter, and his lessons are set for them by the specious villain who would barter virtue and purity for miserable lucre. The novel-reading school-girl finds in the "Personals" the pretended and manufactured "romance of real life." The judicious restraints of society become irksome, when a parental knowledge of her male acquaintances is demanded. She is led to believe that "*Ferry-boat acquaintances*," "*Omnibus admirers*," and "*Theatre gazers*" are desirable friends. It is so romantic! and so customary and fashionable! Surely there can be no harm in it. Then come in regular order walks on the road to school, clandestine meetings, and then the heart-broken wail of anguish, that is the requiem over the lost soul as it plunges into the gulf of perdition.

THE SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.—An important rumor, through a rebel source, has been current for a day or two, to the effect that the City of Nashville is to be surrendered to the Union forces without military resistance. Tracing the rumor to its source, we find that it rests upon the authority of Professor EVE, of the Medical School at Nashville, now on a visit to Augusta, Ga. He says that after the fall of Dover, Gen. A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, Confederate Commander in the West, telegraphed to the National Commander—probably at Dover, or possibly at Clarksville—that if he would respect private property, the Capital of Tennessee would be surrendered without a fight.

We must receive such reports with some allowance, in the roundabout way in which they reach us, although Professor EVE has probably related no more than he heard as current rumor at Nashville before leaving home. That there will be no serious battle at Nashville, we have felt pretty well satisfied since the result at Fort Donelson, which weakened JOHNSTON'S forces too much to admit of a formidable stand at any unfortified point like Clarksville and Nashville. But why he should volunteer a quiet surrender, by telegraph, is not so apparent. If really done to make terms with the National General for respecting private property, the proposition was wholly gratuitous, if not insulting. He must well understand that private property and private rights will be respected, in any event, battle or no battle, so far as they are not related to the aid and comfort of the armed enemies of the Government. Another motive to such a communication might be found in the well understood existence of a Union sentiment at Nashville, averse from any further struggle against the National authority. It is extremely doubtful whether a majority of the citizens of the Tennessee Capital would consent to the bombardment of the town by the United States gunboats or the risk of capture by a land force, merely to save the honor of the rebel army or its discomfited Generals. That FLOYD and PILLOW contemplated no such stand seems probable, from the fact that in stealing away from Fort Donelson they caused the retreating remnant of the rebel army to throw their small arms into the Cumberland and to leave their large guns upon its banks. Another circumstance confirmatory of a retreat beyond Nashville has been mentioned, to the effect that army supplies are being withdrawn from Nashville to Atlanta, Georgia. The present rumor, therefore, would seem to be at least the reasonable anticipation of what must soon actually occur at Nashville from the very necessity of the rebel situation.

SCANDAL ABOUT GEN. BLENKER.—The *Tribune* loses no chance to attack the skill or character of the officers who lead the Union armies. Its assaults are by no means confined to Gen. McCLELLAN. Some time ago it put in circulation a series of charges affecting the reputation of Gen. BLENKER, who commands a division of the army beyond the Potomac. These charges relate principally to transactions in Europe during the revolutionary struggles of 1848. One or two of the most vague and indefinite character relate to the pecuniary affairs of his division, the odium being in this instance equitably divided with the other officers of the command. Because there has been no response to these wholly unauthenticated stories, the *Tribune* hastens to pass judgment by default, charitably inferring that BLENKER is guilty, or he would turn upon his impugners, and demand inquiry. The judgment, like most of those so freely pronounced in that particular court, must be set aside. Gen. BLENKER *does* demand an inquiry. He has caused the arrest of Colonel D'UTASSY, who is implicated in the circulation of the charges, and investigation will determine how far the recent conduct of the General authorizes such imputations.

But with the career of Gen. BLENKER in Europe, the Court-Martial will have nothing to do. And we submit that it is a matter with which the *Tribune* has quite as little concern. At the battle of Bull Run, Gen. BLENKER behaved admirably, exhibiting all the better qualities of a military chief. So long as the war lasts, there is no occasion for going behind this record. It will be time enough and far safer, when the war is ended and the commander returns to private life, to ascertain what position he deserves in society, and what portion of the confidence and regard of business men. We submit, that the practice of sustaining a perpetual discharge of petty gossip and scandal at the backs of our soldiers, whose faces are toward the foe, is not commendable, and should be discountenanced.

Balize and the Negro Troops of Great Britain.

A writer in the February number of the British *United Service Magazine*, who dates his communication from Balize, with which place he is evidently well acquainted, deals with the question of colonial military expenditure as it affects the territory improperly called British Honduras. He regards this settlement as falling in the category of places which Imperial policy demands should be held by a military orce, and for the following reasons: "The late troubles with the Indians of Yucatan point out the necessity of a force being kept up for the protection of the frontier. The navy could do little or nothing toward subjugating these unruly tribes. The shallows along the coast prevent a near approach, and would endanger the safety of even ships' boats. The rivers are deep, but difficult of access, and, once entered, oppose an impenetrable barrier of bush to an attempted landing. With safety, therefore, to this part of our dominions, we cannot denude Honduras of troops." But who, he asks, cares for Honduras? Why not abandon it? The question will probably be echoed by a large portion of the British public; but the writer, though his description of the place is very uninviting, believes that it is destined to play a far more important part in the political world than its climate, inhabitants, products, or physical development would seem to intimate, and all on account of its geographical position. Writing as recently as December, 1861, he is of opinion that the proposed line of railway from Port Cortez, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, would be of incalculable advantage, and "at once raise Honduras in the scale of social advancement." If by Honduras he means Balize, its frightful climate and swampy position render this more than doubtful.

His speculations on this head will, however, excite less interest at the present time than his description of the negro troops of Great Britain in that region, three companies of which form the garrison of Balize. Recruited throughout the West Indies and the Western Coast of Africa, these regiments have done duty as a local police at the several stations where they have served. Occasionally an *émeute* has given them an opportunity of displaying their valor in the field, and whenever such occasion presented itself, they have invariably behaved well. Their uniform is the Zouave costume, which is admirably suited to their figures and complexion. The officers still wear the scarlet jacket—a great mistake in these days of arms of precision. The headquarters of the three regiments are respectively at Barbados, Jamaica and the Bahamas, from which they are shifted every four years at enormous expense to the transport service. From the latter of these stations, half the regiment, or six companies, are detached to Africa, where they protect the trade in ivory and ground-nuts, at such places as McCarthy's Island, on the Gambia; and a very favorable character is given of them by another writer in the magazine, in a narrative of the late Baddiboo war in that region.

Another Fort Henry Hero—Theodore Peyre Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX,
CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

It is with feelings of deep regret that I am compelled to announce the death of another officer of this vessel, THEO. PEYRE FERRY, Third Master. Every true man who loves his country regrets his loss, and drops a silent tear for him who has gone to that bourne from which there is no earthly return. Mr. FERRY was of French descent, his father and uncle both having been officers in the army under NAPOLEON I. He has been in service in various capacities in the United States Navy for nearly fourteen years, was the man who planted the first American flag upon the coast of Japan, and has seen much service in California and Washington Territory. He was a man of undoubted bravery, and Commander W. D. PORTER says that by his death he has lost one of his best officers—a tribute worthy—both from the noble man who gave it, and for him who fell defending the country he loved—his last act in life aiding to strike a death-blow to the traitorous horde of ingrates who at present infest our beloved country. Thus passeth away the good and brave. The grave has closed over him, and the quiet and silent mound in Jonesborough will be hereafter noted in history, and remembered by the true patriot, as the last resting-place of one of Nature's noblemen, who now

"Sleeps his last sleep, and has fought his last battle."

S. C. T.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Thursday, Feb. 21.

Arrived, brig *Mary Capen*, from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Europa*, for Shanghae.

Steamer Burned.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *North Star* was burned at the wharf last night. Loss about $75,000. Insured for one-third of her value.

The Jura Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Canadian mails for the *Jura* will be detained twenty-four hours. The *Jura*, consequently will not leave for Liverpool on Sunday afternoon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance in the Vicinity of Centreville.

Eleven Rebel Pickets Captured.

Allotments of the New-York Soldiers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS CENTREVILLE.

A reconnoissance was made this morning from the division of Gen. SMITH, consisting of the Cameron Dragoons and three regiments of infantry, all under the command of Col. FRIEDMAN. The infantry separated for several points, namely: Vienna, Flint Hill and Hunter's Mills, to temporarily remain there as a reserve for the cavalry, while the latter proceeded towards Centreville, making a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets. The result was the capture of eleven rebel mounted pickets, two of whom belonged to STEWART'S Regiment, and the others to RANSOM'S First North Carolina Regiment. There was an exchange of about twelve shots. The only person wounded was one of the North Carolinians. The prisoners were brought to Washington this afternoon, and are confined in the old Capitol building. No information either as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville was obtained. The reconnoitering party started at 3 o'clock in the morning and were absent from their camp about ten hours.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The report forwarded to the Associated Press did not purport to be a *verbitum* report of the proceedings of the Railroad Convention, but was obtained from members after the adjournment. No reporters having been admitted, the dispatch was obtained from the Secretary as to the business of the Convention, which was correct.

The remainder of Secretary STANTON'S impressive and able speech was not reported, and the brief allusion to his remarks was, it is now ascertained, inaccurate as to the language employed.

ALLOTMENTS OF SOLDIERS' PAY TO THEIR FAMILIES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, of the New-York Allotment Commissoners, is putting the allotment rolls in order for pay-day—his associates, Messrs. DODGE and BRONSON' being temporarily absent in New-York. The following returns of the allotments made in twenty-one regiments (about one-third the number visited,) will be read with interest, as showing the aggregate amount of good that is doing by this Commission. It will be seen that the largest allotment made by any one regiment, is by the Sixteenth, Col. DAVIES. The reason of this superiority is, in the acknowledgment of the Commissioners, that Col. DAVIES (since nominated to be a Brigadier-General,) gave his hearty sympathy and encouragement to the allotment—an act for which a thousand families will hold him in grateful remembrance. Col. MATTERSON'S Regiment Thirty-second, for a similar reason, has done remarkably well, and also Col. LORD'S:

ROLLS RETUENED AND EXAMINED.

No. of Regiment.	Colonels.	Companies Allotted	No. of Names	Allotted Pay Value.
62d	J. La F. Riker	A, D, F, G	113	$4,822
14th(84th N.Y.)	Wood	A, C, D, E, F, I K	69	1,906
2d Cavalry	Davies	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L	291	5,814
16th	Davies	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	517	11,801
17th	Lansing	B, D, A, F, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	421	8,660
21st	Rogers	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	378	8,342
22d	Phelps	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K	352	7,536
23d	Hoffman	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	357	7,819
24th	Sullivan	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	372	9,197
25th	Johnson	Band Field & Staff, C, E, H.	71	1,178
27th	Bartlett	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	371	7,658
30th	Frisbie	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	256	6,054
31st	Pratt	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I	194	3,196
32d	Mathison	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	447	10,342
35th	Lord	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	414	9,483
38th	Innis	A, C, D, E, G, H, I, K	178	3,389
44th	Stryker	A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	313	5,669
45th	Van Amsberg	G, I	21	441
50th	Stuart	E, G, H, I, K	203	2,636
1st Cavalry	McReynolds	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M.	317	7,153
83d	O'Epineul	A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K	225	5,706

CAPT. H. A. ELLIS, OF NEW-YORK, PROMOTED.

Capt. HENRY A. ELLIS, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, son of Dr. ELLIS, Second-avenue, New-York City, was in the battle of Bull Run, with four brothers,—three of them captains. Capt. H. A. and one other brother were wounded, and a third, Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment, was killed. Capt. ELLIS was proposed for Major of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, when he was appointed Captain in the Seventeenth Infantry, regular army.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, two days since, reported in favor of his confirmation.

COLONEL OF THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. D. A. RUSSELL, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., has obtained leave of absence in order to accept the Colonelcy of the Seventh Massachusetts Infantry.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BE REORGANIZED.

The Naval Committee have authorized Mr. GRIMES to report back his bill to reorganize the Navy Department by establishing three additional Bureaus, and to urge its immediate adoption. These additions have been asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, and are greatly needed in order to make the Department more efficient.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The deepening of the canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, as proposed by the bill of the House Military Committee, will cost from nine to thirteen million dollars. It will then pass steamboats and ships between the Lakes and the Mississippi River.

M'CLELLAN AND STANTON.

The following order has been before published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men unwilling to waste life in a camp when the enemies of their country are within reach.

Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by *their gallant General*.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Brig.-Gen. F. W. LANDER.

This order was published in some papers with the typographical error of an *s* at the end of the last word—by which Gen. MCCLELLAN seemed to be swallowed up and lost sight of in a sweeping official censure. His enemies were greatly delighted, of course, believing that he had received a pointed rebuke for the inaction of the Potomac army. These critics did not observe that it is "the President" that directs his order, and as he is "Commander-in-Chief," he could move the army at any time; and if censure was meant, he *censured himself*. But I learn on the highest authority that no such thought as a rebuke of Gen. MCCLELLAN was entertained by the Secretary in writing this order; but that the compliment at the close is sincere. MCCLELLAN has no warmer friend than STANTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 14.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1862.

First—Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, is transferred from the Department of Kansas to the Department of New-Mexico.

Second—The Secretary of War directs that the rations of prisoners held in the rebel States shall be commuted for, and during the period of their imprisonment the commutation to be rated at cost price.

Third—Commanders of Military Departments will forward to the Adjutant-General estimates of the ordnance and ordnance stores which will be required during the succeeding quarter for the troops under their command. The estimates will be based on true economy, and call only for what is essential to the efficiency of the troops. Hereafter, all requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores required by regiments, or companies, serving under the orders of a Department Commander, will be sent *in duplicate* to the said commander, who will order the issue of such part of the requisition as he may judge proper, from the stores which will be placed at his disposal on his own estimate. He will forward the duplicate of each requisition, with his action upon it indorsed, to the Adjutant-General. As it may not be practicable to supply immediately all the articles required by each Department Commander, notice will be given, after the receipt of the estimates, what proportion can be supplied, and whence it can be drawn, and the requisitions for troops must be apportioned accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROPHIES TAKEN FROM THE REBELLION—MEMENTOES OF AN UNNATURAL DIVISION—THE DEATH AT THE WHITE HOUSE—NATIONAL SYMPATHY,

WASHINGTON, Friday Night, Feb. 21, 1862.

A father of a family is liable to be sometimes resisted by disobedient and rebellious children. It often happens that he is compelled to chastise them sharply and severely before they will submit to his just commands. This is a duty, however painful in the performance, which a wise and Christian parent cannot safely forego. But what would we think of a father, who, after having inflicted punishment on his offspring, should seize the tokens of the boy's rebellion and the evidences of the whipping he had got and parade them before the world as testimonies of parental prowess? I cannot help think that we are about perpetrating an act as abhorrent to the natural sentiments of mankind, as such a father would be guilty of, in the ostentatious reception and treasuring of the flags taken from the Confederates in the present fight.

The war in the United States is a civil war. In the estimate of civilized nations, we are engaged in a *family quarrel*. And it really is so, in point of fact. Brother is arrayed against brotner, and in some cases the still more inexcusable and horrible battle is found of son against father. The Union of States must and will be maintained by all the power and terrors of war, and even at the sacrifice of natural ties, and the butchery of one another by those who have lain in the same womb, and drawn their life-blood from the same mother's heart. But, in God's name, let us hide from the world, and from ourselves, as far as possible, all signs and memorials of the cruel and unnatural strife. The nation needs no new evidences of its prowess—its annals are filled with illustrious records of victory. And heretofore we have erected no monuments, save such as make the pulse of every American beat with the pride of a common country. Let us not now show such insensibility of the world's good opinion as to glory in a war which is a reproach to our own flesh and blood; nor such poverty of trophies as to treasure the "filthy rags" that we have stripped from misguided children of the Republic; nor such unfortunate policy as to place in our National Capitol memorials that shall perpetuate to future generations the unhallowed divisions of the present day. Deep in oblivion's ocean, be buried all traces of the only humiliation that has ever made our people a scoff among the rulers of the earth. If the "rebel flags" that are to be received with so much ceremony by our Congress to-morrow, shall be assigned any place in the archives of the Government, I trust that the people everywhere will at once begin to memorialize Congress, that they be removed from their place of honor, after the rebellion is utterly quelled, and buried in the earth, to rot with all things else that are base and perishable.

Great preparations were making for the celebration of the 22d of February in Washington, but a gloom has been thrown over all by the death at the White House, and many contemplated demonstrations will be omitted. Very strong and sincere, I assure you, is the sympathy every where felt and expressed with Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN in their affliction. There is no sorrow in life so heavy as that which they now feel, and if the Presidency, and all its honors, dazzling and splendid as they are supposed to be in the popular mind, could be surrendered, and the loved child brought back to them, the exchange would be made with more joy than will ever be found again in their hearts. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN have peculiarly strong domestic attachments. They have devoted themselves to their sick children with an assiduity and faithfulness that commands and praise, showing that the best points of human nature are preserved unimpaired in their characters, however the necessities of their position may have tempted and tried them. The sympathy with the afflicted family in the White House will doubtless be general in the country, and ought to be the occasion of perfect amnesty as to all past differences which party feeling or social accidents have engendered, and the reunion of the best womanly influences of the land in support of those whose public cares are now exceeded by their private grief.

YORK

Obituary.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MARCY, U. S. N., LATE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDING UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES.

The costly tribute which the country is daily rendering to the National cause, cannot be counted in contributions to the Treasury. Thousands of loyal lives must be added to make up the fearful aggregate. We read of brilliant victories, and the National heart is made glad. Rejoicings pervade the land. With our tears we express sympathy in the sad loss of human life, and we place the names of the dead, and dying, and suffering heroes, on the records of the National gratitude. Having done this, we turn our thoughts to new fields, where victory gives an added lustre to the National Flag.

It is only when some isolated case is presented to our notice that we can appreciate the sacrifices of loyal blood, and the unspeakable sorrow of bereaved hearts, which are the consequences of this disastrous war.

SAMUEL MARCY, son of the late WILLIAM L. MARCY, entered the Navy of the United States, on the 10th of March, 1838. His first tour of duty commenced on the West India Station, in June following his appointment, where he remained two years. His services were continued in the Pacific and Mediterranean Squadrons.

When he presented himself before the Board of Examiners for confirmation of his warrant, his knowledge of seamanship and remarkable capacity for the profession he had chosen, secured for the young officer a perfect success, and he passed at the head of his class.

He was for several years Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Assistant Executive officer of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Ardent in his desire for active service, so valuable were his scientific acquirements regarded by the Department, that he was long retained in the Academy while his own wishes would have led him to seek more active duties. Of the whole term of Lieut. MARCY'S duty in the navy, he had been about fourteen years at sea; eight and a half at the Academy, and one and a half unemployed. Few officers can show so active a life in that branch of the public service. At the opening of the contest, Lieut. MARCY left the Academy and entered on active duty as Executive Officer of the steamer *Pawnee*. In this capacity he was off Charleston at the bombardment of Sumter. He subsequently served for a short time as First Lieutenant of the frigate *Potomac*, from which vessel he was ordered by the Department to the command of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, one of the blockading squadron off the mouths of the Mississippi.

To his zealous devotion and earnest sense of duty in this responsible station, his life became the sacrifice.

He was determined that, so far as his ship could maintain the blockade, no vessel should escape. He had already made several captures, when, on the morning of the 23d of January last, two vessels were seen apparently on fire, having grounded near the outlet after vainly attempting to run the blockade. With the view to secure possession of the vessels and cargoes, Lieut. MARCY instantly dispatched two boats from his ship, in one of which was placed a heavy pivot gun. White, with characteristic energy and activity, he had entered personally upon this duty, and was engaged in directing the operations of firing, the gun recoiled, fell upon and fatally crushed his body and limbs.

He was taken up tenderly and carried back to his ship, where he survived for six days, watched by the affectionate solicitude of those who had learned to love and admire his manly character, and to respect his zeal and devotion to his country.

The peculiar features of the character of Lieut. MARCY were a nice sense of personal honor and of official duty, love of his profession and an earnest desire to elevate it by acts of gallantry and devotion. Simple in his tastes, kind and gentle to all who came in contact with him, he was always beloved by those whom he commanded because he mingled regard for others with a proper respect for himself. No officer of his rank in the service had more entirely the confidence of his superiors. No one who knew him could fail to respect the nobleness of his character, nor to admire the beautiful symetry and high culture of his mind.

Lieut. MARCY leaves a wife and children to mourn his early departure. Words of condolence are vainly uttered to soften such bereavements; but sorrow for the dead should find alleviation in the respect and affection which follows the good and the true to their last resting-place. How much more strongly should this consolation be felt, when it is accompanied by the knowledge that a Christian's faith had brightened the pathway of life and deprived the grave of all its terrors!

W.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOSPITAL FAIR.—The Hospital Fair in aid of certain extended purposes of the "Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children," which is to be held at Dodworth's Rooms on the 26th of the present month, contemplates much of interest in an intellectual point of view. A newspaper (so called) is to be issued, the contents of which will be composed of special contributions from our best American authors, as WHITTIER, LOWELL, BAYARD TAYLOR, MRS. KIRKLAND, MRS. PROCTOR, Miss SEDGWICK, ALICE CAREY, and others. The evenings will be enlivened with novel features of entertainment, partaking of an instructive character. First will be *tableaux vivants*; on the second, classical and other readings, in which MR. STEPHEN C. MASSETT (Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,) will assist. The third and last evening will be full of attraction with the blended influence of music and art. Nearly five thousand patients have been successfully treated during the last year, and the Committee, more than satisfied with their endeavors, desire to encourage and assist them for the future. With this intent, the present Fair is to be held, and one of its objects is to maintain in appropriate character a library, which shall contribute to the comfort and moral elevation of the convalescent patients; also, to inaugurate a course of lectures upon practical medicine and hygiene, the instructive influence of which they have always felt to be a much-needed element of success in their plans.

FAIR OF THE SIXTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ladies of this Church have completed their arrangements for a fair for the benefit of the Church treasury. Space will admit of but limited description; yet three objects of design, so original as to attract attention, deserve notice, and will, no doubt, meet with liberal and appreciative purchasers before the close of the fair. One is an imitation brown-stone model of their church, lighted throughout with tiny gas jets. The second noticeable feature is a complete representation of a military camp, so roughly natural that you could almost fancy the pickets and sleeping soldiers to be real personages. The third and most complicated design is the arrangement of a quilt in carefully selected colors, depicting the "Ship of Life" sailing up the Sea of Time to the Shore of Eternity. The corners of this rich piece of needlework are emblazoned with appropriate emblems, such as the Rock of Ages, the Anchor of Hope, etc. It is a work of great skill, and was wrought by a lady of the congregation. The refreshment table is also distinguished by favors from high quarters, and ice-cream from the freezers of the Fifth-avenue Hotel seemed to be discussed with marked favor.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN A MANUFACTORY.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the large four-story building No. 40 White-street. The entire structure was burned before the flames could be extinguished. The estimated loss is about $40,000 on the building and contents. MESSRS. T. & H. JONES, brass lahcet manufacturers, occupied the basement and first floor. Their loss on stock is $10,000. They were insured in the New-Amsterdam, Home, Mutual, Equitable and Mercantile Insurance Companies for $25,000. RICHARD TRUSTED, silver-plater, who occupied the second floor, lost about $2,500 worth of stock, upon which there was no insurance. ERNEST BLUME, cord and tassel manufacturer, on the fourth floor, lost his stock valued at $3,000. KITTREDGE & MCLOUGHLIN, silversmiths, also lost their entire stock. E. H KINNEY, of No. 38, was much damaged by water. The building destroyed belonged to the estate of the late WM. ADAMS. It has been on fire twice within the last three months.

EXHIBITION AND HOP AT BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.—The lovers of athletic sports enjoyed a rare treat on Friday evening, at the exhibition given by BRADY'S Seventh Regiment Gymnasium. The æsthetics of dumb-bells, sparring, vaulting, leaping, grasshoppering and like exercises were fully exemplified. Other belles besides dumb bells, were present, who materially assisted to render enjoyable the delightful hop that succeeded the acrobatic and muscular performance. Such feats of skill, daring and strength are highly apropos in these days of Zouave charges on the rebels.

RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN.—The Committee on National Affairs held a meeting yesterday, to make arrangements for the reception of Col. CORCORAN, whose return was expected with the prisoners just landed at Fortress Monroe. The news that he had not been sent on having been communicated to the Committee, further proceedings were postponed, except so far as appointing a Sub-Committee to go on to Baltimore and meet him when he shall arrive.

PRESENTATION OF A REGIMENTAL FLAG TO THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, was the recipient of a handsome regimental flag. Judge C. P. KIRKLAND, on behalf of the donor, Mrs. Col. THOMAS, made the presentation in a pleasant and eulogistic speech. Col. MARTIN, in accepting the colors, responded in a brief address.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—By a notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the first anniversary of the Christian Alliance occurs this evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church. Addresses will be delivered by the President, Dr. TYNG, and Rev. Drs. EELLS and GILLETT. The annual report will be read by Rev. Mr. GOSS.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—JOHN KING and JOHN WOODS were arrested on Friday, upon the complaint of WM. WATSON, who alleges that the accused have, within the last year, defrauded him out of the sum of $3,000, by means of forged promissory notes and false representations. Justice BREEMAN held them to bail—the former in $6,000 and the latter in $3,000.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a sailor, whose name is unknown, was found floating in the slip at the foot of Murray-street. An inquest was held, and a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered. The body is believed to have been in the water several weeks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MRS. CATHARINE MORAN, aged 100 years, residing at No. 211 West-street, was so seriously burned on Friday evening, that she died at an early hour yesterday. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THE OUTCASTS OF THE CITY.—Miss EMMA HARDINGE, known as the "friend of the Magdalene," will hold a public free meeting at Dodworth's Hall, on to-morrow evening, for the purpose of presenting to the citizens a plan for forming rural industrial homes for the unhappy outcasts of our city.

WASHINGTON CITY DURING THE REBELLION.—We would remind our readers of the lecture on the above subject, which is to be given by Rev. Dr. BUTLER this evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, Second-avenue and Eleventh-st. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH will preside.

THE NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.—The Third Battalion of the Third New-York Artillery, comprising four batteries, numbering in all over five hundred men, left this City for Washington on Wednesday, under charge of Major GILES.

Arrival of the First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry.

On Friday morning, the First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry arrived in this City, by the steamers *Elm City* and *Granite State, en route* for Wheeling, Va. On landing, the officers were entertained by the "sons of Connecticut," at the Astor House. The battalion, which numbers three hundred and seventy-five men, is thoroughly armed and equipped. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Major Judson M. LYON, Commanding; Erastus Blakeslee, Adjutant; Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., Sergeant-Major; Harrison J. O. Walker, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Charles B. Dyer, Commissary-Sergeant; Ebenezer Witter, Hospital Steward; John Bissonette, Saddle-Sergeant; Stephen D. Skinner, Veterinary Surgeon.

Company A—Andrew W. Bowman, Captain; Albert H. Niles, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. G. Bruce, 2d Lieutenant; Stiles A. Wheeler, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Company B—Charles Farnesworth, Captain; Howell Atwater, 1st Lieutenant; Eldridge Colburn, 2d Lieutenant; Wm. D. McDonald, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Company C—Wm. S. Fish, Captain; Charles P. Williams, Jr., 1st Lieutenant; Henry W. Burr, 2d Lieutenant; Wm. T. Cook, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Company D—Louis N. Middlebrook, Captain; Richard R. Crawford, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. E. Morris, 2d Lieutenant; J. W. Clark, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Papers Before Parliament Concerning the War in America.

Important Declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners.

England Cannot Acknowledge the Confederate States.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 8th *via* Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Niagara* has forty passengers for Boston, but no specie for that city. For Halifax she has £50,000 in specie.

The *Niagara* reports passing the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, on the 9th instant.

Six sets of Parliamentary papers, concerning the civil war in America, had been laid before the British Parliament.

Not less than forty-five official communications passed about the Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* and the rebel steamer *Nashville*.

Among the interesting official correspondence laid before Parliament was *the declaration of Earl Russel, to the Southern Commissioners, that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position.*

Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons, had denounced the blockade of the Southern ports as a paper one.

The *Sumter* was detained at Gibraltar from a difficulty in obtaining coal.

Cotton was buoyant and firmer.

Breadstuffs had a downward tendency.

Provisions were still declining.

Consols 92¾@93 for money.

LECTURES OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ IN BROOKLYN.

Order of Succession of Animals—Scientific Proof of the Direct Work of the Creator in that Succession.

The fifth lecture in the series was delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Sunday evening, Feb. 16. Prof. AGASSIZ proposed to devote this and the closing lecture to the consideration of the question of the existence of Providence in nature, as demonstrated on purely scientific grounds. The Author of Nature may work by one of two methods, viz.: 1. By established laws, or 2. By direct action. We may recognize intelligence in the constitution of a machine, but the work that the machine does is not intellectual work. Intelligence first devises the machine, and thereafter the machine does the work, and intelligence has nothing to do with it. Now, the question is, are living beings the product of established natural laws, or are they the direct work of the Creator? I have already adverted to a series of facts bearing upon this question. I have shown that there have been interruptions in the sequences of organized beings upon the earth—that one set of animals, after continuing a certain period, have disappeared, to make room for another, but not in the way in whion one generation makes room for another. The earth has again and again been inhabited by successive generations of different kinds of animals. There is a very well-received theory lately propounded by some very learned, but rather fanciful scientific men, that in the beginning animals were few in number, and, as they became more and more numerous, they became more and more different from one another. Let me show, before I take another step, the fallacy of that theory. The lower strata of the earth are, of course, not so accessible as the superficial ones. Now, our information respecting the number and characteristics of the early inhabitants is derived from the remains which we can examine, and this process is difficult in proportion as they are buried deeper. Then, there is another difficulty which has been entirely overlooked. Living animals exist in profusion everywhere, while fossils are few. We are restricted in our researches for the remains of animals of past ages. Africa, Australasia and the greater part of Asia and South America are sealed books so far as regards fossil remains. It is chiefly in certain parts of Europe and North America that we are enabled to compare the remains of past ages with the animals now living on the whole surface of the globe. In order to make a fair comparison we should take the exact and the living species of an equal extent. Let us do so. Near Verona, in Italy, is a celebrated quarry not many miles in extent, from which alone have been taken over one hundred different kinds of fossil fishes, which is more than the whole extent of the Adriatic furnishes of living species. In the neighborhood of Riga, on the Baltic, are found more fossil fishes than the present number of living species in the Baltic and German ocean. So here we have direct evidence that in former periods, within similar areas, there was as great a diversity of animals as now exists. But not to confine the comparison to fishes, let us take shells. In one single region in the neighborhood of Paris, the naturalist LA MARQUE, after ten years' research, described several hundred different kinds of fossil shells, all, of course, different from any that now exist. And yet the number of living species in the Mediterranean, or in any other region of the earth of the extent of 100 miles square, does not exceed 500. And the geological survey of the State of New-York has disclosed in each of the successive strata as great a variety of fossil shells as the sum total of all the living species on the whole Atlantic coast of this Continent. You will bear in mind, that though the number of living species in a particular region is so few, yet the aggregate is very large. The number of living species of fishes on the globe, now known, is nearly 10,000, and the number of shells exceeds 16,000, and yet, taking the fossils of any particular region, they are found to exceed the living species of a very large adjacent area. This is a most powerful blow at the theory that all animals have been derived from a few original beings, which have become diversified and varied in course of time. I will now proceed to enumerate the animals of the different periods, illustrate their character, and show the order of their succession. In the oldest beds we find representatives of the four great divisions viz.: Radiates, Molluscs, Articulates and Vertebrates, and not only that, but all the different classes of the first two of those divisions. Of the Radiates we have Polyps, Acalephs, and Echinoderms; and of the Molluscs, we have Acephala, Gastropoda and Cephalopoda, from the beginning. Of the Articulates, we have Worms and Crustacea in the lowest strata, but no insects; the first appearance of the latter being in the carboniferous period. Of the Vertebrates, the only representations we have in the lowest strata are Fishes. Reptiles are not found till we reach the carboniferous period. Birds are not earlier than the Triasic, and Mammals at a still later epoch, while no trace of man is found till we reach the present period. So striking are the differences between the various classes of animals at different periods, that the geologist is able to recognize them almost at first sight, and tell to what period they belong. Their characteristics are as distinct as those of the living species. Animals are distributed on the surface of the globe according to definite laws and with remarkable regularity. Each different species has its definite home. Now, in the order of succession there is something quite similar. The idea of an earlier or a later period of existence is associated in the mind of the geologist with the structure of the fossil, just as we associate the palm with a warm climate, and the pine with a cold climate. And not only is there order in the succession of animals, but there is an order which shows, at all times, consecutive thought, which, at the outset, perceives the end. This is something which is never put by mind into machinery; it is something which the architect retains to himself only while he is superintending the work. To present the argument on this subject I will take the class of echinoderms. These are divided into several orders, according to structure. First and lowest are star-fishes, with a stem attached to the ground; second, those which radiate equally in every direction; third, animals with a central disc and radiating arms; fourth, those which have a hemispherical form, with certain anatomical complications, which, without entering into the details, require us to assign them to the fourth position; and, lastly, we have the cylindrically-formed animal which is the highest, being the most complicated of all in structure. As to the frequency of the types of these different animals, we find only one single kind of the description of number one now known to exist; while of the second class there are more, of the third, still more, and so on. Those occupying a higher position are very numerous at the present day, while those occupying the lowest places are exceedingly rare. But let us inquire into their occurrence in past ages. In the lowest beds at Lockport are found innumerable echinoderms all of the kind of number one—nothing but echinoids—and as many different families of that species as exist of all living species along the whole Atlantic coast. Passing up through the superior beds we find quite as great a variety of echinoderms, but not a single species like those of the lower strata. Rising a little higher, we find genuine star fishes, and still higher genuine sea urchins, but not a single representative of number five until the present epoch. We find, therefore, that the order in which these animals have been introduced on earth in time presents a similar series to that which we observe in the gradation of the structure of the present living species of the same animals. We have two series which coincide in this result—one an order of succession in time, and the other an order of gradation of structure. But this is not all. Let us see how echinoderms grow. The little starfish, when it is forming within the egg, and when it is just hatched, is not the same free animal that it is in the adult state. It is a little being attached to a stem or prong, with branches above, forming a kind of cup. It resembles those echinoderms first born on the surface of the earth, the type of which has become extinct, with a single exception. After having lived for some time in that form, it casts off the stem, just as we find in the course of time, a period when starfishes with stems no longer exist, but are succeeded by those that have no stems. So this little animal casts off its stem, becomes free, and assumes the form of its parent. Here, then, we have the order of growth of the young animal coincident with the order of succession in time and the order of gradation of structure. In other words, we have three different ideas which in their results coincide, viz.: 1. The plan upon which animals vary in their structure in course of time. 2. The order of gradation of structure of living species. 3. The order of growth of the young animal from the egg. What is this but the direct working of an Omnipotent mind? And this result is not confined to one, but to every class, so far as our researches have gone. Unfortunately, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the exact gradation and growth from the egg of every class of animals. But let me take, for further illustration, the class of crustacea. It requires not much insight into their structure to perceive that of the three groups of this class, shrimps are the lowest, lobsters next, and crabs highest. Now at Trenton, N. Y., in the lowest fossiliferous strata, are found immense quantities of trilobites, the prominent characteristic of which is a body in which the head and tail are hardly distinct from the rest of the body, with uniform transverse divisions of the whole body such as we find in shrimps of the present day. In the middle geological period, especially in the triassic, we find nothing but lobsters like crustacea. They are as numerous in the lithographic quarries of Bavaria as trilobites at Trenton. Then in the more recent sandstone of Switzerland we find scarcely anything but crabs—fewer lobsters and no trilobites. Now let us see how they grow. The young crab, long before it is hatched, when it first shows signs of distinct parts, presents a shield in front and behind, and transverse ribs just like a trilobite. In fact, it is a diminutive diagram of the trilobite of the earlier ages. But when it is hatched it does not come out a crab, but a long-bodied animal, just like the lobster. So here, again, is the same thought manifested as among echinoderms; the pattern of growth, the order of introduction in time, and the gradation of structure are coincident. Let me now advert to the vertebrates. We have among the vertebrates a similar gradation of structure from the fish to man—first, fishes, next reptiles, then birds, then mammals, and lastly, man. And this order we can trace through the successive geological formations, showing that the order of succession is coincident with gradation of structure. Let us see if the same coincidence does not exist in their mode of development. Take the egg of a bird. At first it has the features of a fish—the resemblance being very striking. So here, again, we have the same thought in the mode of development. Is it then, too much to say that when the first vertebrate was called into existence in the shape of a fish, it was part of the plan of that frame-work into which its life was moulded that it should end with man—the last and highest in the order of succession? We find evidence of this fact in the comparison of the attitude in which he stands with that of the fish, and also in the comparison of the brain. In the fish the brain is only a slight swelling, scarcely raised above the level of the spinal marrow, and the posterior division of the brain is the highest. In the reptile, the posterior, middle and anterior regions are of the same height, and the whole brain is slightly raised above the level of the spine. In the bird the anterior portion is the largest and the posterior region the smallest, and we have a slanting position of the spine. Passing from the quadruped and coming to the man, we find the brain so organized that the anterior portion covers and protects all the rest so completely that nothing is seen outside, and the brain stands vertically poised on the summit of the backbone. Beyond this there is no further progress, showing that man has reached the highest development of the plan upon which his structure was laid. But trace this progress in another aspect. The fish swims horizontally; his body is one cylindrical mass, the head does not rise above the rest of the body, and there is nothing to define the neck. The reptile has a slight contraction for a neck; for even in the serpent you can perceive where the body ends and the neck begins, even though there are no limbs to raise the body. But the next step is in the lizard, where rudimentary legs appear, sometimes capable of raising the body slightly; but even yet, like the snake, the animal moves mainly by means of the undulation of the backbone. Then we come to birds, in which the tendency is to an upright position. The bird stands on its hind limbs, but yet it has not reached that position entirely. It requires one further step by which one pair of limbs alone are made to perform the function of locomotion, while the other pair become subservient to the mind. The hand of man is no longer an organ of locomotion, and it is no longer a paw. It is the organ with which we express our deepest feelings; it is the limb with which we grasp our fellowbeing in cordial recognition. The brain of man occupies not merely the foremost but the uppermost position. It is not merely forward, but upward—forward in the direction of all progress in intellectual culture; upward in the direction of all moral excellency; forward and upward towards that Mind according to whose image man is made.

A Kidnapping Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

A verdict of guilty was to-day rendered against SMITH and NICKERSON, who are charged with kidnapping a boy named RICE, from his father at Nahant, in 1860. A domestic difficulty between the parents of the boy, who are both reputed wealthy, appears to have actuated the mother to obtain the child, and the defendants were employed for the purpose. The trial took place at Salem, occupying several days and attracted considerable attention.

Conviction for Murder.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The trial of ALVIN FINCH at East Cambridge, for murdering Mrs. COBEN and daughter, resulted in a verdict of guilty. A new trial is proposed on the ground that FINCH did not commit the murder from *delirium tremens*, but under defined insanity.

Sailing of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The *America* arrived, from Boston, at 4, and sailed for Liverpool, at 8 P. M., yesterday.

No signs of the *Canada*. Weather clear

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed, to-day, for Panama, with $670,000 in treasure for New-York, and $350,000 for England. She has but few passengers.

Arrival of the Eighty-first Regiment of New-York.

Yesterday morning, the above regiment arrived in this City, from Albany, by the Hudson River Railroad. On alighting from the cars, the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where they are at present quartered. The Commandant of the regiment, Col. EDWIN ROSE, is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service in the Florida War. At present the men are not armed, but will be shortly, with the Enfield rifle. This week, the men will go into camp, temporarily, on Staten Island. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, EDWIN ROSE; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob J. De Forest; Major, John McAmberly; Adjutant, Edward A. Cooke; Quartermaster, P. A. Francis; Surgeon, Wm. H. Rice, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, Carrington MacFarlane, M.D.; Chaplain, David McFarland; Sergeant-Major, James L. Belden; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. F. Young; Commissary Sergeant, Newell H. Gilbert; Hospital Steward, Charles S. Hart; Drum Major, Wm. S. Winters; Fife Major, Henry Hunt.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, William C. Raulston; Company B—Captain, Augustus G. Bennet; Company C—Captain, G. W. Berriman; Company D—Captain, John R. Edwards, Jr.; Company E—Captain, Edward S. Cook; Company F—Captain, T. Dwight Stow; Company G—Captain, Henry C. Thompson; Company H—Captain, John B. Raulston; Company K—Captain, J. Dorman Steele.

Collision on the Hudson River Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday morning an accident occurred near Peekskill, on the Hudson River Railroad. Two freight trains left Thirty-first-street for Albany, one a few minutes ahead of the other. When near Peekskill a coupling of one of the cars of the first train broke, and the engine was backed for the purpose of coupling the cars left behind, when the last train coming up, a collision occurred. Three or four cars were instantly broken to pieces, and their contents strewed over the track. The engine was also badly broken; the engineer, fireman, and one of the brakemen injured. The fireman is said to have one of his legs broken. The down express was detained between three and four hours, and the other trains were also delayed some time before the track could be cleared

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-GRANADA.

The Herald's Falsehoods—The Real State of Parties—Disloyalty of Ex-Minister Jones.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: In the New-York *Weekly Herald* of the 11th inst., under the head of "Our Relations with New-Granada," the American residents of this remote nook are made aware of the *partis pris* by the authorities at Washington regarding the lately established Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, at Bogota.

It behooves us not to question or criticise this measure, but deductions are boldly advanced in that paper as if entertained by the United States Government, which no person, being of sound mind, and apprized of the facts treated, can believe but as emanating from the overheated brain of the author, or from some violent New-Granadian partisan, prompting the theme with the hope of conciliating to his cause by such an unpopular simile, those in power at Washington.

The article states, "In all respects his movements correspond with those of JEFF. DAVIS," and then proceeds in disingenuous language to establish the analogy by informing us that "MOSQUERA, failing to get an act of Congress repealed which he thought militated against the rights of sovereignty of the States, declared the State of Cauca, of which he was the Governor, out of the Confederation, and free and independent."

I can safely, in contradiction, affirm, that no party in this country, so continually in broils, has ever advanced the remotest hint of ever lopping off any section from the integral whole, and disunion is a word unknown in the political vocabulary of New-Granada.

I cannot pretend here to enter into the cause, the effect, or the presumed end of the revolution, which has, for the time being, placed MOSQUERA at the head of affairs, and his adversaries, including the late President OSPINA and Secretaries in the prisons of Cartagena; suffice it, that cause sufficient to justify overt hostilities was supposed to have been given by the Ospina Government, and the opportunity was not lost. There are those even, although friendly to the late Government, who do not hesitate to say that they rather invited the revolution, confident of crushing it, and at the same time securing their own continuance in authority, and the annihilation of the ridiculous confederacy of sovereign States, of which they themselves were the fathers.

The most inveterate political enemies of Gen. MOSQUERA, if earnestly questioned, will never refuse him the title of well-wisher of his entire country, and generations yet to come, if the nation, by its internal and infernal feuds, sink not into barbarism, will revere his memory as that of the most brilliant of Granadian military chiefs, and of one of the most zealous, if not always most judicious champion for the prosperity and aggrandizement of his whole country.

It is not my wish to eulogize Gen. MOSQUERA; but injustice is done him by comparison with JEFF. DAVIS, and as an American journal has advanced the assertion, it is meet that the American Press correct it.

I contend that it is honoring far too much JEFF. DAVIS and his satraps to pretend to find in past or contemporaneous history, even among the most unprincipled of revolutionary leaders, examples by which they can be judged.

They glory in their apostacy to that which all civilized mankind, next to their God, deem most sacred—Nationality! There must, unquestionably, exist in Slavery or its concomitants something more vile than history has yet recorded, inasmuch as in its cause JEFF. DAVIS and his treason crew are seen, with might and main, at work to diminish their country, destroy its landmarks, trample in disgrace its flag and ready to ally themselves with its enemies.

Gen. MOSQUERA, on the contrary, has but one great political theorem—that of reuniting, under their ancient name of Colombia, the Republics of Venezuela, New-Granada, and Ecuador. However chimerical this platform may appear to those who, on the spot, see the difficulty of maintaining the centripetal force of the Provinces even, in their political whirls—still warped, indeed, must be the judgment of him who, in MOSQUERA and his watchword—*Colombia*—can only see a counterpart of JEFF. DAVIS, whose principles avowed are—*illimitable disunion even to National chaos!*

This unfortunate country is not more settled, and, perhaps, presents less aspects of shortly becoming so, than immediately after the defeat of the Conservative army last July, before Bogota. In San Ander, GUTIERZ and CANAL, "*a la* Potomac," are watching each other with about 2,000 men a side. They appear to amuse themselves occasionally with skirmishing, the results of which are immediately heralded to their respective friends throughout the land, and all the exaggeration and embellishments which both sides deem it necessary to color their "*boletines*."

In the Cauca we have (force unknown) JULIO ARBOLEDA, the presumed candidate to the Presidency, who, according to liberal *boletines*, has lately deemed it necessary to his, the Conservative cause, to execute some one hundred and fifty prisoners. Watching him we have EX-President LOPEZ, of whose movements little or nothing is known. In the State of Antioquia, although the authorities here observe the closest reticence on the subject, it is known that the entire Liberal division under MENDOZA, has been destroyed by ENAO, and that out of 1,600 men, less than 50 escaped. This is a windfall to the Conservatives of Antioquia, as it gives them arms and materials of war, of which they were in much need. The Liberal party appear to have the unlucky disposition to thus supply their adversaries with arms, this being the second time.

The *entente cordiale* between NIETO and MOSQUERA is for the moment, it is said, suspended. The former has withdrawn to the capital of his sovereign State of Bolivar, to rest on his laurels. None can deny him good administrative talents, but his financial policy is fast ruining the State.

Aside from General MOSQUERA, the eyes of Argus are required to discern the smallest difference of political tenets between the Conservative and Liberal parties. Personal advancement and personal hatred are the prime movers. Eloquence is not required to gain the masses. A hundred muskets and cords to tie the volunteers, suffice a chief to raise, even on the soil of the known adherents of his opponents, the nucleus of an army, who fight equally well against their king or their neighbors. This is called a Republic, but the masses have no more political volition than the serfs of Russia.

The Government is an ever-changing, despotical oligarchy, and with every change, *pro anis et forces*, becoming worse.

We were not surprised to learn of the arrest of Gen. JONES. His sympathies with the secession cause were notorious, but although publicly and to his face denounced by one of his own countrymen in the streets of Bogota as a *traitor* to his country, the American residents were not disposed to denounce him from—*firstly*, personal considerations, hoping that on his arrival in the United States his views might change; and, *secondly*, from conviction that under any circumstances his hostility could not be dangerous to any person or cause.

BARRANQUILLA, New-Granada, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

Northmen, Take Courage!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The world moves. The Star of Freedom is rising higher and higher, to be eclipsed only by the more glorious rays of the Sun of Universal Liberty, whose bright light will soon illuminate our whole political hemisphere. The civilization of Freedom is crushing out the great barbarism of Slavery. The moral atmosphere is being purified by the storms of agitation. As tides keep oceans pure, so do great thoughts and just principles purify the political and social pools of human stagnation, human wrongs. From the far off shores of the Pacific (significant of peace) come great tornadoes of pure air. From the North, land of snow and ice, (emblematic of purity and strength,) come great torrents of clear waters. These Western winds and Northern waters are sweeping down toward the Gulf, in one grand, sublime current of onward power for good, for Freedom, for civilization.

NORTHMEN! BE HOPEFUL. With your hopes blend watchfulness. Truer to-day than ever before is it that "*eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*" The homes of Freedom must be guarded by the "watch-fires that never go out." The West, North and Northwest winds and waters have carried traitorous Senators from the "inner chamber," have borne lukewarm-rebel-sympathising Generals from command; have swept imperious spying correspondents into prison; have carried contumacious witnesses into congressional lock-ups. Northmen! see that these movements go on. Put the broad shoulders of honest workers to the car-wheels now rolling on to freedom. Let the hard hands that "break" the strong greenswards of the Western Prairies grow yet harder in "breaking" the yoke of the bondman. Let the East men and the West men and the Northmen, join hand in hand in rolling on the chariot-wheels of American liberty, till our Flag shall in truth wave over "the land of the free," undimmed by the presence of a single slave. Northmen! be workers, be agitators; be to the moral atmosphere what the winds are to the natural. Let your commotions purify. Discuss, educate, enlighten. Be missionaries of liberty; be apostles of freedom; be the flag-bearers of civilization. Encourage your Congressional representatives in their deeds for freedom; censure them if they falter. Be bold for the right; be cowardly only in wrong. Be strong for justice; be weak only when unjust. Demand justice for all; allow injustice to none. Let your motto be "one freedom, one country, one flag, one people," knowing no distinction but that of merit. Be thankful for the past, trustful of the present, hope and watch for the future; and as you act in this great crisis, so will be your lot in the time that is coming.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

Attacks on Gen. McClellan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with the deepest distress that the thinking men of Washington notice the malignant spirit of the New-York *Tribune* and *Post*—their perversions of truth, their ungenerous slurs, their underhand workings, to sap if not destroy the confidence existing between the army of the Potomac and the Commander-in-Chief. It is time that the voice of popular indignation should be raised against such a purpose.

Here in Washington it is well known that there exists a party who are working with all the zeal and determination that bad men have always been ready to put into a bad cause, to break down the influence and authority of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to place at the head of our army Gen. FREMONT. It is true that this is not the avowed purpose of the party, nevertheless members of it, who are less prudent and more honest than the others, do not hesitate to announce it as the ultimate hope and design. Gen. FREMONT himself is quiet; and under charges that have been unjust in some particulars, and a judgment that has been perhaps harsh, he maintains a dignity of deportment that we all admire. His party are by no means thus temperate. As yet no loud talking, no bold action, is indulged in; but day after day, night after night, in private parlors, on the streets, in hotel entries, in congressional lobbies, they are actively working, plotting and counter-plotting, and gradually, by their skillful distortions of facts—by their mean insinuations—and by their positive falsehoods, are working upon weak minds, and little by little enlarging their ranks. Congressmen and public men of all kinds are numbered among them; residents of Washington—Secessionists at heart, and known to be such by those of us who have always lived among them—conceal their proclivities, and gleefully and openly join this new party. Honest men must always look on with suspicion when men of *all* parties, differing widely on vital points—loyal men and traitors—make common cause and strike hands together. No fact is better known than this, that the entire South would rejoice and take new courage if the schemings of the *Tribune* and *Post*—the new party they represent—should prove successful, and Gen. FREMONT be raised upon MCCLELLAN'S prostrate greatness.

There are some statements in the New-York *Post* which possibly should be noticed, for the sake of distant readers who have not the facts at home to correct the story by—as for instance, in an editorial in that paper on the 7th of February, the assertion is made that "the officers of the army, from the Lieutenants up to the Brigadier-Generals, never saw their commander, and knew nothing of what he was about, except through orders received from him to hold themselves in readiness for some mysterious movement which was never made. That on his part he knew nothing of the feelling in the army of the Potomac, and never consulted with the superior officers."

If it were worth while, by a hundred facts I could give the lie to such a statement; and on my honor as a gentleman, and as one who speaks what he knows, I charge the writer of the article in the *Post* as guilty of gross ignorance or unmitigated falsehood. Nor need the *Tribune* fear that "any fool" will "raise the cry of a conspiracy of the radicals." "The fools" are sure to keep silent here. It is the wise men who are the seers, and who shudder at the prospect of a fearful revolution at the North if gentlemen of the *Tribune* and *Post* persist in their incendiary course of action. It is a shameful thing that men of their acknowledged attainments and patriotism should make use of their heretofore merited popularity to insinuate dangerous and revolutionary doctrines—should take firm stand against the only man we have to head our army, and before whom, with one consent, the rebels tremble and are afraid—should ally themselves—they who should stand among us, our wise teachers—with the vermin who scratch and nibble at the foundations of our national security.

G. P. BROWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

The British Fraud in the Settlement of the Northeastern Boundary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been attracted to an editorial in this morning's TIMES, commenting on an article in the London *Times*, charging bad faith against the public men of this country in contrast with that of British statesmen, particularly in relation to the Northeastern Boundary question. You clearly show that in this matter "the boot is on the other leg." But there is one piece of testimony which has doubtless never come to your knowledge. In a recent conversation on that subject with Gov. VROOM, of this city, he informed me he had a book containing a report of the debate in the British Parliament in 1783 when the preliminary Treaty of Peace was laid before them, illustrated with a map. At my request he lent me the book, which is entitled, *The Political Magazine and Parliamentary, Naval, Military and Literary Journal*, for the year 1783. The February number contains the debate on the treaty. Mr. T. PITT made a speech in defence of the treaty, in which he spoke of the boundaries as follows, viz:

"But the *boundaries* given to the United States may give offence to some. For his part, he considered principally that our great object was to cultivate an intimacy, friendship and brotherly love with the infant Republic; he thought it prudent and polite to remove every possible obstacle to the completion of so desirable a work. Hence it was, that he greatly approved that part of the treaty which settled the boundaries, and in fact, he looked upon it to be the *great excellence* of the treaty, that it so clearly and so plainly described the limits of the dominions of Great Britain and America that it was impossible they could be mistaken; and, therefore, it would be impossible that there should in future be any dispute between them on the score of boundaries."

To confirm these positions, an engraved map accompanies the report of Parliamentary speeches, in which the Northeastern boundary of the United States is laid down *precisely as claimed by our Government.*

There cannot be a reasonable doubt that this map was copied from that on which King GEORGE III drew the boundary line with his own hands. Nor can there be a reasonable doubt that this *Political Magazine* was in the library of every eminent British statesman when the boundary question was raised, and that its contents on this subject were well known to them.

Now, how stands the case?

The British Government wanted a direct line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. This they could not get without crossing a corner of the State of Maine. Instead of proposing an exchange of territory, or other honest means to accomplish their object, they raised a dispute for the purpose of getting by compromise, without paying for it, the coveted tract of country, though the British Minister, in 1783, had declared that the limits in question were "so clearly and so plainly described" "that it was impossible they could be mistaken, and therefore it would be impossible that there should in future be any dispute between them on the score of boundaries."

Having deceived the British public as well as the United States by concealing the original map as well as that published in the *Political Magazine* of 1783, the British Ministry were assailed in Parliament with the charge of having conceded too much to the United States in the settlement of the Boundary dispute, when they produced KING GEORGE'S map for the purpose of showing they had secured *much* where they were entitled to *nothing!*

When Great Britain shall restore the territory out of which the United States were thus defrauded, the London *Times* will have stronger grounds for vindicating the sincerity and good faith of British statesmen, if not for assailing American public men.

I am one of those who sincerely wish the British Government would give the United States more opportunities to reciprocate "the friendship and brotherly love" which it was the object of the Ministry of 1783 to promote. The people of both countries would find their interest in it.

AMOS KENDALL.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17, 1862.

Army Signals—Justice to Major Myer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an error of your Burnside Expedition Correspondent, who attributed to Major MYER, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the Flag Signal system in use on the expedition; and also to a claim made that Mr. FRED. P. BARNARD, late of Albany, was the originator of the system.

The facts are these; the Signal Department is a distinct one, under the charge of Major ALBERT J. MYER, who was promoted to that post from the Medical Staff, having elaborated the simple and unerring system in use. Major MYER has now perfected a Signal Corps, for both day and night purposes, such as no army in the world possesses; his camp of instruction, near Georgetown, is filled with successions of officers and men, from all regiments, to perfect themselves in the code; and from these signal officers are sent to any expedition and any *corps de armée*.

Mr. BARNARD'S discovery may have been coexistent with the Government system, but it is no more. I am fully aware that Government, under the enlightened administration of Major MYER, has spared no expense to make the Department what it is.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Salt on Railroad Tracks and Icy Walks of Streets; and Ice and Snow in Gutters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen recently in the Philadelphia newspapers remarks relating to the use of salt for melting ice and snow in the public streets and on railroad tracks, but I have not noticed any remarks as to the kind or quality of the salt used. In the New-York and Philadelphia markets there are many varieties of what is called common salt. The St. Martin's salt, sometimes called rock and allum salt, is in large transparent crystals, and weighs about ninety pounds to the measured bushel. This is of excellent quality, but cannot be used on railroads or icy walks unless first crushed, (not ground,) or made into a strong brine. The brine is the best state for use, and if the salt is dissolved in boiling hot water, and the hot brine poured in cavities made in the ice, it will dissolve the ice rapidly until it has become so freshened by the water of the ice as to be no longer active.

Turks Island salt comes next in quality to the St. Martins, and weighs about seventy-five pounds to the measured bushel. This should be treated in the same way by dissolving in boiling hot water, and made into a strong brine. The water should be of a boiling heat before the salt is put in for dissolving, otherwise the process is slow and tedious.

Liverpool blown and ground salt are not good for dissolving ice, as it has little weight compared to its bulk.

Some persons have said that snow mixed with salt injures the feet of horses traveling through it. I have in my cabinet some brine brought from the Kanawha Salines, Virginia, called "*Bitterings*," presented me by Mr. SPENCER, formerly State Superintendent of the New-York Onondaga Salines. Mr. SPENCER informed me that they were very particular at the Kanawha Salines about throwing this brine where horses or cattle could travel on the ground wet with it as it destroyed the hoofs.

Sal Gem (native Salt Rock) is sometimes imported for the use of farmers, for the supply of cattle in pastures during hot weather, on [account of its ability to resist the action of the rains—being slow of solution.

Coarse salt thrown on railroad tracks or icy walks is of very little use in dissolving ice or snow.

One of the greatest difficulties in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn during winter, when snow falls and freezing weather follows, is in the practice of shoveling the snow from the sidewalks into the gutter, instead of spreading over the carriage pavement. If the snow is thrown into the street and levelled, and the gutters kept free, much of the trouble from bad streets in Winter would be avoided.

The Street Contractor, by using a few portable furnaces with large kettles, (such are sold by some of the stove dealers,) and heat water in these in the streets, and dissolve salt in large quantity in these kettles, and make cavities in the ice and snow in the gutters, and pour the hot brine into these cavities, it would soon clear the gutters. One such furnace and kettle, with the hot brine, would do as much work in a day in clearing away ice and snow, as ten men could do in the same time with picks and shovels, and do the work economically and thoroughly, too.

In the City of Montreal, Canada, where the snow falls deep and remains several months, they are obliged to cut it out of all the streets *simultaneously*, and carry it on to the ice in the St. Lawrence River. If left to melt, the damage from water would be very heavy.

In using *hot brine* for melting ice and snow from gutters, no inconvenience would be experienced by persons or horses in traveling the streets, as is the case when crude salt is used on railroad tracks. E. M.

P. S. There are conditions of atmosphere in which salt will not melt or fluidize ice or snow, but such condition of atmosphere rarely occurs in this latitude. E. M.

"John Bull" and the "Cotton Planter?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The men that robbed the negro have been fooled out of $900,000,000 per annum by the pious mechanic, shopkeeper and bargain-maker, "John Bull," who has been pocketing this great amount of wealth for the last twenty years, being good at keeping the secrets of his own shop.

Now I offer this great and valuable secret to Uncle Sam, that he may put this great wealth into the pockets of his own people, and observe at the same time how "John Bull" will cock his eye.

Uncle Sam knows very well that one pound of cotton weighs one pound, and that "John Bull" has been buying it by the pound at ten cents; but he does not know that one pound of cotton converted into book-muslin is worth from six to nine dollars, and makes twelve yards, because "John Bull" buys by the pound and sells by the piece. Now put twelve yards of book-muslin into the balance and you will find it to weigh one pound, worth from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard; and as twelve yards is worth from six to nine dollars per pound and from sixty to ninety times more valuable than the raw cotton, our crop of raw cotton is worth, at ten cents per pound, $100,000,000; make it into spool cotton and one pound weighs thirty-three spools, worth, at retail, twenty values of the raw material.

Now if we spin our one hundred million crop into spool cotton, we increase its value to twenty hundred millions; put it into quarter-dollar calico and you have twenty values of the raw cotton, as it takes eight yards to weigh one pound; put it into Canton flannel and you have seven values of the raw cotton, as it takes four yards to weigh one pound, which, at 18 cents per yard, (the wholesale price,) makes 72 cents per pound.

I have taken a very low average—say nine values of the raw cotton as "John Bull's" profit; and, at my low estimate, his profits amount to more than the product of all the gold and silver mines of the whole world, by eight hundred millions. This seems very large, but count up the profits for yourselves, and see if it is not true, and oblige,

Yours, truly, LIONARA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The Constructor of the Fortress Monroe Telegraph—A Tribute to Mr. W. H. Heiss.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the name of W. H. HEISS is now prominently before the public in connection with the telegraph which is to connect Fortress Monroe with New-York City, your readers may like to know that it was owing to his loyalty that I was permitted to send from Charleston the single word "War," on the night of the 11th of April, five minutes before the wires were seized by the authorities there, which, published on the 12th, told them, in advance of other sheets, that the war had already commenced. Mr. HEISS was Chief of the American Telegraph Company at Charleston, and when asked to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy a short time after, peremptorily refused, preferring rather to lose a very lucrative situation than perjure himself. His present position, on the Staff of the Army Electric Corps, is an important recognition, though a somewhat tardy one, of the trust reposed in him, for the last fifteen years, as a telegraphic operator.

JASPER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

Accuracy of the Herald—Seizure of Army Goods at Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has this moment been called to a paragraph in the *Herald* of 14th inst., headed, *Seizure of a large quantity of Army Goods*—and, with its accustomed (?) accuracy, it closes by saying, *the facts have not yet been made public, but it is said they were intended for a Southern house.* What wonderful means for obtaining information the veracious scribblers of the *Herald* must possess, and, if the large quantity of army goods seized in this city were intended for the South, how much pity we should feel for the poor old superannuated editor of that sheet, that his *Southern friends* have failed to get possession of all those army goods, of which they are so much in need. However, to relieve him so far as possible from his needless alarm, I will say that the goods were intended for the South, but to be carried there on the backs of loyal men—not to cover the nakedness of any rebel friends of his, who, consequently, have lost nothing by the seizure. The goods mentioned were forwarded to the Battalion Quartermaster of the First Battalion New-York Mounted Rifles, (New-York Fourth Cavalry,) through orders of the Colonel commanding the regiment, and duly receipted for, in duplicate, to the United States Military Storekeeper by the Quartermaster when received, and the larger portion of them are now on the men in camp in Virginia—those seized being the balance of the invoice which were stored here subject to requisition from camp or any officer of the Government authorized to make such a requisition. Some party or parties here, learning the goods were stored in this city, informed Government officers of the fact, who, without knowing the circumstances under which they were placed here, ordered their seizure, doubtless supposing the intention was to defraud the Government.

So ends the whole story of the *seizure of a large quantity of army goods intended for a Southern house.*

Yours truly, QUARTERMASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

A Good Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption, your correspondent of yesterday, "LUX," makes one of the *worst* suggestions that I ever heard of in reference to street enumeration and names. He writes: "Roman numerals might be used to indicate streets, thus, XIV-st., and Arabic to denote houses."

Now, if there is one greater stumbling-block to the partially educated than another, in reading, it is the use of Roman numerals in books and elsewhere. Fancy how easy to mistake, even in the daytime, XIV for XVI, by our swift-footed Camillas and fugacious Mercuries, in pursuit of pleasure and business. Worse still, realize the painfully perplexing, puzzling predicament of a stranger or driver endeavoring, in the night-time, to distinguish CXXXIII from CXXXIII. Better let well alone.

NOX.

AID FOR CONTRABANDS AT PORT royal.

Interesting Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Rev. Messrs. French and Lindsay—Rev. Dr. Bellows and Dr. Tyng—Appointment of a Committee to Collect and Distribute Aid for the Unfortunates.

A very large meeting convened at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, in response to the call issued with a view to secure aid for the blacks at Port Royal. The assemblage was called to order by C. C LEIGH, who read a letter from Mayor OPDYKE, stating that absence from the City would prevent his attendance, to preside. Upon motion of Mr. LEIGH, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and acquiesced, with a few words indorsing the objects of the gathering.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. SLOAN, the Secretary read letters from Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, as follows:

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 6, 1862.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH—*Dear Sir:* Knowing that you feel deeply interested in the improvement of the condition of the blacks who have been abandoned in this region by their disloyal masters to a state of considerable suffering for the want of necessary clothing, I would respectfully ask your kind and imparting offices in attracting the attention of the benevolent on your return to the North to this charitable object. The Government, it is true, has sent out a quantity of clothing for the blacks in its employ, but this will fall far short of the object. The number of blacks to be provided for is great and rapidly increasing. I would suggest that the liberality you can command be confined mostly to a coarse, durable and cheap clothing, including shoes, and that there be a fair proportion of articles for women's and children's wear.

Trusting that you will be successful in reaching the hearts of our benevolent people at the North, to aid you in this charitable and holy work, I remain, truly yours,

J. W. SHERMAN,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Exp. Corps.

WABASH, PORT ROYAL, Feb. 4, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to add my recommendation to that of Gen. SHERMAN, of the within suggestion. Only yesterday, I had a letter from one of my commanding officers holding North Edisto, who reports that he had 1,500 contrabands under his charge in a very destitute condition.

Wishing you success in your philanthropic mission, and with the assurance that in all your labors here you will have my sympathy and support, I am, reverend and dear Sir, most respectfully yours,

S. F. DUPONT.

Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, Port Royal.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH then proceeded to give his statement of the condition of the slaves at Port Royal and vicinity, as viewed by himself during his visit there. He estimated that at present there were 10,000 of these unfortunates under the charge of the Government, and that, upon the capture of Savannah, which he believed had been already accomplished, he thought there would be 10,000 or 15,000 more added. He depicted the sufferings from hunger, cold, and sickness among the poor neglected blacks. He deplored the effect which the example of our army would have upon the blacks, and spoke of the awful profanity, and drunkenness, and outrages upon the women, of which the army was guilty. Many husbands and wives were united, and he doubted that the Government, however much it might desire reconstruction, could ever sever these unions. God would stand in the way of that. As an instance of the intelligence of the blacks, he stated that one school had learned the alphabet in one day, besides doing their day's work.

Prof. LINDSAY, who accompanied Mr. FRENCH, further detailed the condition of the unfortunate contrabands. He said they had in reality spied out the nakedness of the land. He eloquently depicted the state of suffering existing there, and rejoiced at the inevitable emancipation of the sufferers from bondage. As to the school which Dr. PECK had established there, he was astonished at such an infringement on the local laws of South Carolina. Was that constitutional, to teach the blacks how to read? [Laughter.] Was the country safe under such a state of things as educating and caring for the blacks? [Laughter.] He averred, that such of the blacks as had been employed by the Government worked willingly for wages. The others were obliged to live on the paltry peck of corn a week served out to each. It might be urged that the negro could not take care of himself; of course, he couldn't take care of his master, the army, and himself too. The Government had collected 2,500,000 pounds of cotton, and the negroes employed got only a cent a pound for putting it in the bale. He paid a deserved tribute to the efficiency of the Government agents.

Mr. CHAS. GOULD then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in view of the statements made this evening, it appears that the number of men, women and children recently in Slavery near Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, already amounts to about 15,000, and that a large portion of them, especially at Port Royal, are destitute of sufficient clothing and other necessaries; and in view of the facts set forth by Gen. SHERMAN in General Orders of Feb. 6, that "the helpless condition of the blacks inhabiting the vast area in the occupation of the forces of this command calls for immediate action on the part of a highly-favored and philanthropic people," and that, "as the blacks are now in need of suitable clothing, if not other necessaries of life, which necessity will probably continue, and even increase," until a system of relief be organized under the authority of Government, "the benevolent and philanthropic of the land," to use the words of Gen. SHERMAN, "are most earnestly appealed to for assistance in relieving their immediate wants, as there never was a nobler or more fitting opportunity for the operation of that considerate and practical benevolence for which the Northern people have ever been distinguished."

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve citizens be appointed to make a special appeal for durable and cheap clothing, a fair proportion of the articles to be for women's and children's wear; also, for money to be expended for useful articles and for necessary expenses; that JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., be requested to act as Treasurer of said Committee; and that, as Warehouse No. 320 Broadway has been offered for the reception of clothes, goods, and other articles, the public be requested to send donations to that place.

Resolved, That it is earnestly desired that competent instructors be employed to teach the ex-slaves, both young and old, the common industrial and mechanical arts, the rudiments of education and the principles of Christianity, their accountability to the laws of both God and man, their relation to each other as social beings, and all that is necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves in social and industrial pursuits; and that the Committee to be chosen at this meeting be requested to ask permission of Government to cooperate with it in carrying out these wise and benevolent objects under the agency of discreet, upright, and faithful men.

Resolved, That the Committee above named be considered a National Committee, and that Committees, raised or to be raised, in other cities and towns throughout the Free States, be invited to become auxiliaries to the Committee organized in New-York, to correspond and cooperate with said Committee, and in all suitable ways to promote the important object in view by speedy and efficient action, and that the Committee have power to add to their number and to fill vacancies in their own body.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Societies, Churches and individuals that have interested themselves for the temporal and spiritual necessities of the ex-slaves at Fortress Monroe, Port Royal and other places; also to the commanding officers, and other persons in the employment of Government, who have cooperated in carrying out these benevolent objects; and that the early and continued exertions of the "American Missionary Association," in sending missionaries, Sunday-School and week-day teachers, with suitable school books, &c., and large supplies of clothing, to the "contrabands," merit the approbation and support of the Christian community.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN proposed that the Committee consist of the following gentlemen, which was unanimously carried, viz: Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Chas. Gould, C. C. Leigh, Francis Shaw, J. W. Edmonds, Edgar Ketchum, Wm. Allen Butler, Geo. Cabot Ward, Wm. Cullen Bryant, B. C. Wendell, Rev. Mansfield French, Jos. B. Collins.

While a collection was being taken, Mr. FRENCH announced that free passage would be afforded to such as chose to go to Port Royal to aid in the good work.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was next introduced, and briefly addressed the audience. He thought the money boxes full which were coming in were the most eloquent speakers. He contended that there were no difficulties in the negro question, other than those which ordinarily attend the education and improvement of human beings. The simple rule was to treat them like ourselves. [Applause.] He took occasion to allude to Senator FOSTER'S bill for the amelioration of the condition of such blacks as shall come within our lines. He wanted us to be careful, and avoid the mistake of doing too much for these blacks—of treating them as if they could not take care of themselves. He indorsed the sentiments of FREDERICK DOUGLAS, of letting the blacks alone. They required only a very little care in the transition from slaves to free men. All we need do, was to give them a start. Do justice and trust in righteousness, and the difficulties would disappear. He suggested that a petition to Congress should be extensively signed, requesting that some system of employing the blacks on the lands deserted by their owners in the vicinity of Port Royal should be adopted, stating that petitions of that character would be found at the office of the Committee, No. 320 Broadway.

Rev. Dr. TYNG being called upon, delivered an earnest and eloquent address in support of the objects of the meeting. He didn't care whether the negro, or our colored fellow-citizens, came from Ham or Japhet—both came from Noah. [Laughter.] The same God that made us, had made them. He believed that to let one of those bondmen go, and all the nabobs of South Carolina couldn't get him back any more than you could get a chicken of this year back into the shell. [Laughter.] It would require a kind of prestidigitation that COBB, and THOMAS, and TOOMBS couldn't accomplish, with Justice TANEY to help them. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe in turning the negroes from Jones' slaves to Uncle Sam's slaves. [Applause.] He spoke humorously of the three Spanish frigates going to take the little Monrovian steamer *Quail*, manned by black men. It reminded him of the old rhyme,

"Four and twenty tailors went to fight a snail."

[Laughter.] He said it was impossible to counteract the torrent of emancipation that was pouring down from the Potomac to the Mississippi. [Applause.] He approved of Dr. BELLOWS' theory—the less we help them, so much the better. [Applause.] Don't call them contrabands; call them freemen. [Applause.]

After unsatisfied calls for "BEECHER," the meeting adjourned.

PROF. AGASSIZ ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Who were the First Inhabitants of the Globe.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced at Irving Hall, last Monday evening, a course of six lectures on Natural History, for the benefit of the Cabinet of Natural History at Cambridge University. A very large audience was present. The platform was occupied by the Committee of the Athenæum Association, under whose auspices the lectures will be delivered. The appearance of Mayor OPDYKE on the platform was greeted with applause.

Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM, previous to the lecture, addressed the audience briefly, with reference to the object of the course. He said that Prof. AGASSIZ, although he had now been in this country sixteen years, had persistently declined to deliver a course of lectures in this City. He had also refused to give way to the many inducements of every kind that had been offered him to make his home and continue his scientific researches in other countries. He had even declined to accept the position of Head of the Department of Natural History in France, which had been offered him by the Emperor. He had, with the utmost disinterestedness, devoted his life to the noble purpose of collecting a Museum of Natural History at Cambridge. To this purpose the sum of $250,000 had already been raised, and the buildings commenced, and the proceeds of this lecture were to be offered. Amidst applause at the praises of AGASSIZ, but considerable impatience at the length of the introductory address, Mr. FOLSOM introduced the lecturer.

Prof. AGASSIZ was received with a flattering welcome, and proceeded immediately to his subject. He said he proposed to discuss the order of succession of animals in past geological times, with a view to read, as far as possible, into the plan of creation as displayed in the animal world. The first step would be to examine into the first inhabitants of our globe. In this search, Geology would be the main resource, for its explorations gave us the data upon which to form the theory. It was certain that other animals besides those now on the earth had formerly existed; different at different times, and presenting a succession of marked creations. An accurate idea could be formed of all animals which were not so soft as to leave no trace of their existence. We could read these records in the rocks and strata of the earth, recorded in successive crusts in which animals were buried, and fossilized from time to time. Geologists, upon comparing these fossils with those of animals that have existed from time to time, had subdivided them into about sixty different divisions. The subject of this evening would be an account of those animals which were known to have existed upon the first floor of the surface of our globe, which was tenanted by animals or plants, for it was the universal result all over the globe that below a certain strata we come to non-fossiliferous rocks, deposited at a time when the earth was not inhabited. To describe then these first inhabitants it would not be necessary to go further than the State of New-York, for though our geological explorations had failed to effect the practical result—the discovery of coal—which was intended, they had given to the world invaluable additions to science.

Prof. AGASSIZ then commenced a series of illustrations of the first animal inhabitants of the earth, by means of diagrams on the blackboard. He described first, *corals*, next *hydroids*, and next *crinoids*, all resembling one another in having their parts ranged like rays round a common centre. The *crinoids* differ from the *hydroids* in having horizontal instead of perpendicular chambers, denoting their successive stages of existence. In one species of limestone at Lockport, N. Y., there had been found as many *crinoids* as there were star fish (which they resemble) in the Atlantic Ocean. These three of the lowest orders of animals represent the idea of radiation. Next in order come the shells with symmetrical sides, the *bracupoids*—next the shells much resembling the snails, the *gastropoids*, and third the straight form, *orthoceratypes*. These three kinds of shells bear the same relation to each other as the *corals*, *hydroids* and *crinoids*. By the side of them come the *cerpelites* and *trilobites*. Next we have the representatives of fishes of the shark species, with teeth for crushing food. Thus we have, at the beginning, representatives of the animal kingdom, as it exists now—even of man, for we have the fish, with the *vertebra* and backbone. He believed he could trace out this system in its evident plan from the beginning and show the evident intention laid down in the beginning. This, when they were better acquainted, he hoped to make manifest to them.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MORE NEW UNIFORMS ASKED FOR—SMALL CHANGE ON THE CITY RAILROADS—THE CITY TAX BILL POSTPONED—CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held on Thursday, the usual references were had of petitions and resolutions.

The Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, petitioned for an appropriation for new uniforms, on the grounds of fifteen weeks' service under the first call for troops in 1861, in which, for want of tents, &c., their uniforms, which had just been procured, were ruined. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A resolution, by Mr. JONES, directing the Heads of Departments to close their offices for business purposes at 1 P. M. of each Saturday hereafter, was adopted.

Mr. GEDNEY offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the Board to address the President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company with reference to the putting of persons off the cars for not having change, the conductor refusing, by order, to take bills under any circumstances. Mr. GEDNEY said he saw two Indies put out of a car on this account, and after considerable discussion the resolution was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The preamble and resolutions with reference to the celebration of the 22d of February, as passed by the other Board, was concurred in.

The Board then took up the special order, the consideration of the tax bill, each item being considered *seriatim*. The sum of $15,000 was added to the item for "advertising for the Common Council," making the total $45,000—the addition being made at the instance of the Comptroller. The subject was then postponed until next Monday.

Mr. JONES moved to increase the appropriation for celebrating the 22d of February from $3,000 to $4,500, giving as a reason therefor that in addition to the banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for which 120 tickets had been issued, it was ordered to illuminate all the public buildings. The proposed addition was conceded, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Monday.

The German Hospital.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The German Hospital, in behalf of which the large

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH—Corner of Thompson and Houston sts. As some disappointed, vindictive, weak-minded and unprincipled enemy or enemies of this Church have been for some time past inserting bogus advertisements about it, in the columns of the *Tribune* and *Times*, the public is hereby requested, for its own sake, to disregard any future advertisements concerning the above church that shall not appear above my signature.
WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M., Pastor of said Church.
And one of the Disruption Clergy of the Free Church of Scotland.

PROPHECY.—REV. RALPH HOYT WILL preach on the *Prophecies as Interpreted by History*, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at the Episcopal Church in 34th-st., near 3d-av. Service at 3½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.
A select Concert will be given at the same place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, by Prof. Muller and the choir of Ascension Church. A collection will be taken to assist in purchasing a Bell. A splendid Piano is kindly furnished for the occasion by Messrs. Steinway & Sons. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

ARMY MOVEMENT.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SABBATH EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Harrison-st., Brooklyn, in aid of the Board of Publication for Supplying Religious Reading to the Army. Services commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. N. E. SMITH, Col. WM. B. HAYWARD, from the army of the Potomac, and Rev. Dr. PORTER, editor of *Christian Intelligencer*. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALLIANCE.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avenues, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The President, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Dr. KELLS, and Rev. Dr. GILLETTE will address the meeting. The annual report, by Rev. Mr. Goss, and the financial report by the Treasurer, CHAS. PLACE, Esq. Preaching at Barnum's Museum as usual at 7½ o'clock.

THE RELIGIOUS LESSONS OF PROVIDENCE IN THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF WASHINGTON.—At the request of the Young Men's Association, a sermon will be preached on next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 23, on *The Religious Lessons of Providence in the Life and Services of Washington*, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.
A. D. SHEPARD, Secretary.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. E. S. JANES will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Experience and prayer-meeting, for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Revival services every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject—*Agencies Employed in Promoting Revivals*. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Prodigal Return*. Inquiry meeting after preaching in the evening. Revival in progress.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath School will be held in the Church at 3 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the efforts of the American Tract Society, New-York, to supply our army and navy with religious reading, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. A statement of what has been done by the Society will be made, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. WESTON of New-York, Rev. Mr. WILLETS, and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

THE ABUSES OF THE SABBATH.—REV. Dr. FOSTER will deliver the fifth of the series of sermons on *The Sabbath Question*, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., in the Madison-av. Baptist Church. (Rev. Dr. Hague's,) corner of 31st-st.
NORMAN WHITE, Chairman of Sabbath Com.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH IN the New Church, 35th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Testimony of Reason and Nature to the Soul's Immortality*. All who have doubts of another Life after Death, are especially invited to attend. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner Twenty-eighth-st and 9th-av.—The second sermon of the series on *Old Testament Types*, will be preached in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, by Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr. Subject—*Abraham*. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School in the 24th-st. Mission M. E. Church, near 9th-av., given on the 18th inst., will be repeated, by general request, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Exercises, consisting of addresses, dialogues and solos, to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Public invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and Rev. A. V. CLARKSON on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

REV. B. PETERS (WILLIAMSBURGH) will on SUNDAY MORNING give a discourse on *Our Victories and the way we gain them*, and in the evening he will give the conclusion of his course of practical lectures to the young. Subject: *Love—Its Wisdom and its Follies*.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, near Stuyvesant Park, between 1st and 2d avs. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the second of the course *On Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Paradise*. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER; at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject: *Paradise Lost*. The public invited. Seats free

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, between 45th and 46th sts.—Rev. L. H. VAN DORN preaches at 10½ A. M.: *Come to Christ*. At 3 P. M.: *Elijah, God's Prophet, by the World rejected, by Heaven accepted*. At night, 7½ o'clock, Rev. MANCIUS H. HURTON, son of Rev. Dr. HURTON.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Habits*. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock—suggested by the Birthday of Washington.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. MISSION, M. E. CHURCH—Near 9th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M.: in the AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND; also, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. CHAUNCY SHAFFER. Public generally invited.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORton-st.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMALL, Pastor. NEXT SABBATH EVENING, (D. V.,) a discourse will be delivered to the Young, who are generally invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Joyful Result*, and in the EVENING upon *The Jailer's Question*. Baptism at the close of the morning sermon. Preaching by the Pastor every evening during the week.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE MAN OF Prophecy, in connection with the Great Tribulation about 1864-9, accompanying Christ's Advent, will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, in the Mission Chapel, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 3 P. M., on SUNDAY. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; and at 7 o'clock P. M by the Pastor, Rev. E. FOSTER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH SOCIAL AND DEVOTIONAL Meeting of the Leaders of the M. E. Churches of New-York and Brooklyn, will be held in the Forsyth-st. Church (New-York) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 23, commencing at 3 o'clock. Bishop JANES is expected to preside.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Prayer meetings every evening through the week.

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—AT THE BLEECKer-st. Universalist Church, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the parable of the *Prodigal Son* (Luke xvth Chapter) on SUNDAY EVENING. Morning services also at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—18th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver, on SUNDAY EVENING, the first of three discourses on the *Future Fate of Murderous Suicides*. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, in the EVENING, at 7½, on *The appointed uses of Victory in our present National Struggle*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., cor. Waverly-place.—The Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH ANDERSON, OF NORWALK, Conn., will preach in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL.—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach morning and evening.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will deliver a sermon on *Counting the Cost*, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School-room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., entrance on 20th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points. Prayer meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 300 dine every day at the House.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics are invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Direct Taxation—its Fruits*.

MESSIAH'S CHURUH, 11TH-ST., Between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. J. V. HIMES, of Boston, preaches on SUNDAY all day, at the usual hours, and every afternoon and evening next week, except Saturday. All are invited to attend. Seats free. House open between services, and friends from a distance can remain.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL DUTIES AND DANGERS.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, by request, the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, will repeat his sermon on *National Duties and Dangers*. All seats free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCE.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. MILLER. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, will commence a new course of sermons on special subjects, which he promised some weeks since.

LO! HE COMETH.—THE CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, waiting for the Lord in the way of His judgments, will meet, as usual, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Preaching in reference to the above great theme. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—Preaching by JOHN J. ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor of the 7th-av. M. E. Church, will preach at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE GREAT CALAMITIES AND REVOLUTIONS about 1864-9, accompanying the return of Christ, is the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY.

BAPTIS M.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. DAVID GEORGEECK. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE for the last time in this City, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Mystery*; Evening, *The Reforms of the Nineteenth Century*.

REV. D. FERRIS WILL PREACH TO THE Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., next SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.
The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, inst., J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm, that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand,
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.
Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.
In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST PAUL'S CASH AUCTIONS,
to commence the Spring trade with
J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.
THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
in this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change, either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying particular attention now than ever.
GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAVING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEARS PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.
J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.
N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated his himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETTS,
Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ipons,
1 and 2-inch Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs,
White, and Black and White Embroidered Laces,
(For undersleeves.)
Black Real Thread Lace Veils, &c., &c.,
Just received per *Kangaroo*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
QUILTS, WHITE GOODS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c.
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETS,
John Crossley & Sons, and other celebrated makers
Rich Furniture Coverings and Curtain Materials, &c. at
POPULAR PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BELLON, BONNET, AND PONSONS.
Extra quality plain black
TAFFETAS,
At extremely low prices.
A. T STEWART & CO.

SPRING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Feb. 24
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.
New Spring Styles,
Plain and Striped Centers, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 4th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at EGGERT'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC DRY Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, &c., bought for cash before the great advance in cotton. Housekeepers, manufacturers and dealers, supplied at low prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY STORE.—THE STOCK and fixtures of the old-established stationery and blank-book store, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. A first-rate business location, and will be disposed of on fair terms if immediate application is made.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 123th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

$170,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING THE above amount to invest in a business that will pay fifteen to twenty per cent, may address Box No. 2761 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers Building all articles at the lowest factory prices Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand
JOHN K. HOPPER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade-trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Chelsea, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenant for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT TURBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with five acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation, carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem Valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and 11 miles from City Hall, New-York. It adjoins the country seat of A. B. VANDERPOEL, Esq., and will be let with or without the furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant J. Bennett, deceased, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland-st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to
ELLEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE TO RENT—One hour's ride from the City *via* Harlem Cars, facing the Hudson and Harlem rivers. View unsurpassed in Westchester County. Lawn and grounds well shaded with trees to the extent of 8 acres, and the use of 12 acres additional until sold. Dwelling-house has modern improvements and water carried to the stables. A farm-house on the grounds, also a fine pond. Rent $1,000 a year. Apply No. 58 East 24th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Wood-stock, Westchester County, from 1st of May next; a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with all the modern improvements; has attached a good barn and 2½ acres of land, with an abundance of shade-trees and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Denison, John McGraw, and the undersigned, and of easy access to the City. Apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO story and attic house, in the village of West Farms Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 85x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 601 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISting of a two story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,500. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on the Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-rooms, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER CURE AT WISHKILL LANDING.—Will sell or rent to a responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house; will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HARlem Railroad, eight miles above White Plains, half a mile from depôt, 5¾ acres of land, tastefully laid out; plenty of fruit, house large and in prime order. Will be sold for less than cost of improvements. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 53 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 263 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOTEL, 153d-st., at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $300 to $500, handsomely situated overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 7,251 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 43d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Senor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of those Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. F. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, GATES-AV., near Tompkins, a two-story frame house, filled in; piazza front and rear, gas and furnace; house, 30x36; stable, grape vines, &c., with eight lots, each 25x100 feet, 100x200. Price $4,500. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 94 Fulton-st., corner Henry.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR EXCHANGE, SALE OR TO LET—A large fine house, all modern improvements, well located near the Bible-house, suitable for a genteel private family or restaurant; a right party liberally dealt with. Apply to J. C. RAWRENCE, No. 34 Wall-st., basement. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE LARGE OFFices, suitable for Insurance Offices, on first floor of building No. 92 Broadway, above Wall-st. Inquire at the office of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150 horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD-STORY HOUSE NO. 58 Broome-st; has all the modern improvements. The house would be rented to two parties if required, viz: the second floor

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

with colors. The Suffolk *Times* Office is trimmed with evergreens, and has portraits of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON suspended on its front.

The entire Fire Department is parading this afternoon. This celebration is the more noticeable as it is the result of no prearranged programme, but of the spontaneous feelings and patriotism of the community.

IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The 22d was celebrated by a meeting of the citizens, the Mayor presiding. Prayer was offered up by Rev. O. T. WALKER, followed by the reading of the "Farewell Address," by R. H. SHIVE. This afternoon, there is a grand military parade.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 22—P. M.

WASHINGTON'S birthday closed here with a splendid illumination, fireworks, and general rejoicing.

The American Telegraph Office, the City Hall, and the principal stores and public buildings are beautifully decorated with flags.

The streets are crowded with people.

IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 22.

A large National banner was this morning presented to Mrs. Commodore FOOTE by the students of Yale College. The presentation was made by L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., of the Class of 1853, with appropriate remarks.

An eloquent response in behalf of Mrs. FOOTE was made by PELETIAH PERIT, Esq.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired during the presentation.

IN HUNTINGDON, N. J.

HUNTINGDON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birthday is being celebrated here with great *éclat*. The bells are ringing, guns firing, bunting flying, etc.

WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" will be read in the Town Hall.

To-night there will be a splendid display of fireworks, a grand illumination of the place, and a torch-light procession.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The day has been celebrated by the firing of cannon, a grand procession, a general display of bunting throughout the city, a general suspension of business and the reading of WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address."

All classes joined in patriotic observance of the day.

IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Business is generally suspended to-day.

Union meetings are being held in all the churches.

At Union Hall this morning WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read and national airs sung.

Salutes were fired at daylight and in the afternoon.

IN BELFAST, ME.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON is being most appropriately celebrated in this city.

Our streets are decorated with flags, and business is generally suspended.

One hundred guns were fired at noon, and all the bells of the city were rung.

At a large mass meeting, WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" was read by Ex-Gov. CROSBY.

Other exercises pertinent to the occasion took place.

IN DANBURY, CONN.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day was enthusiastically celebrated here by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, reading the "Address," and public speaking.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

A Rebel Rumor of the Evacuation of Savannah.

The City Occupied by the National Forces.

Significant Movement of Troops at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 21, *via* BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.

The crew of the British steamer *Fingal*, which ran the blockade of Savannah, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, were returned to Craney Island last night. No boat came out, however, to receive them and they were brought back. They were carried over again this morning, and sent back to Norfolk.

Three flags of truce were sent out to-day.

It is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savannah has been abandoned by its inhabitants and occupied by our forces. This information is thought to be reliable, although no particulars are ascertained.

Notwithstanding the admission that the *Merrimac* is a failure, the latest information received is, that 200 men are at work on her, and that considerable quantities of shot and shell are going on board of her. The intention of making an attempt to run the blockade has not been given up, and it was thought that she might make her appearance here within a week. Every preparation has been made, and standing orders have been given for her reception.

Another French gunboat arrived here last night. There are now four vessels of that nationality in the Roads.

The schooner *Exertion*, with ammunition, sailed for Hatteras yesterday.

The steamboat *Metamora*, of New-York, arrived this afternoon. She is to go to Washington.

The new gunboat *Pinola* arrived and sailed yesterday.

The Fourth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Indiana Regiments, which arrived here yesterday, were conveyed to Newport's News to-day. The destination is unknown, but rumor speaks of an attack by Gen. MCLANE, who has superseded Gen. MAGRUDER, and of an attack upon Norfolk. Both suppositions are probably incorrect. More troops are expected here shortly, and large quantities of arms are arriving.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Movements against Savannah—Torpedoes found by the Gunboats—Arrival of a Cargo of Cotton.

We announced the arrival of the steamship *Atlantic*, from Port Royal, in our morning edition. She reports that the gunboats on Bight River and in Wall's Cut have met with and removed several torpedoes placed there for their destruction. One of them was exploded, and was supposed to have had thirty pounds of powder in it.

The schooner *Aid*, of Yarmouth, Me., arrived to-day from Port Royal, S. C., having a full cargo of cotton, (553 bales,) consigned to Messrs. STOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.

From Nnasnu, N. P.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Nassau on Feb. 4, *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Roanoke*, which arrived on Thursday, has anticipated the intelligence she brings from the latter point, and at the former nothing of moment had occurred.

On Feb. 11, on her outward voyage, the *Karnak* passed three schooner-rigged gunboats, bound South; on the 16th, two more were signaled, and on the 19th still another.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Courier* arrived at Nassau on Feb. 10, from Charleston, and left at once for Havana.

The steamer *Nelly*, also from Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 12th, and left for Havana on the 14th

Arrived 10th inst., schooner *Courier*, Charleston; 12th, steamer *Nelly*, Charleston, and left 14th for Havana.

Sailed 14th, *Jacinel Packet*, Boston.

Brig *A. M. Bartlett*, from Boston, with shooks and and staves, for Cuba, was wrecked on No Name Cay, Abaco 5th inst. Materials and part of cargo saved, and taken to Nassau, N. P.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

The Occupation of Clarksville by the National Forces.

Report of Flag-Officer Foote to the Navy Department.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD NASHVILLE.

The Railroad Bridge at Clarksville Burned by the Rebels.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 20.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed, two-thirds of them have fled, and having expressed my views and intentions to the Mayor and Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, at their request I have issued a proclamation, assuring all peaceably-disposed persons that they may with safety resume their business avocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done, without reservation.

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the *Conestoga* Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, and the *Cairo*, Lieut.-Commanding BRYANT, on an armed reconnoissance, bringing with me Col. WEBSTER, of the Engineer Corps, and Chief of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who with Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS took possession and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville.

A Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the river.

The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire, against the remonstrances of the citizens, to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumberland River.

I return to Fort Donelson, to-day, for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland. The rebels all have a terror of the gunboats; one of them a short distance above Fort Donelson had previously fired an iron-rolling mill belonging to Hon. JOHN BELL, which had been used by the rebels.

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding Naval Forces, Western Waters.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 21.

Commodore FOOTE has advanced up the Cumberland, with the gunboats *Conestoga* and *Cairo*, to this point. The fortifications on each side of Red River were destroyed, and the greater portion of the inhabitants have fled.

White flags are flying in every direction.

On the approach of the gunboats, the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red Rivers were set on fire, and that over Red River is destroyed. The other is but little damaged.

Commodore FOOTE issued a proclamation for the people to return to their business.

There is a large amount of Confederate stores here.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Four thousand Fort Donelson prisoners have already arrived at Camp Douglas. Two thousand more will arrive to-morrow morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Twelve hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this afternoon. Eighteen hundred more will arrive to-morrow. Gen. BUCKNER and Staff, and Capt. MORTON, are *en route* to this place.

THE VICTORY AT FORT DONELSON.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, FORT DONELSON, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

Gen. G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff, Department of Missouri:

GENERAL:—I am pleased to announce to you the unconditional surrender, this morning, of Fort Donelson, with 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners, at least 40 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores, horses, mules and other public property.

I left Fort Henry on the 12th inst., with a force of about 15,000 men, divided into two divisions, under the command of Generals MCCLERNAND and SMITH. Six regiments were sent around by water the day before, convoyed by a gunboat, or rather started one day later than one of the gunboats, and with instructions not to pass it.

The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock M. At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded, with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboat and reinforcements sent by water, no attack was made, but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag-officer FOOTE upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and bid fair to result favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unlucky shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot-house and other parts of the vessels. After these mishaps I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible, and partially fortify and await repairs to the gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND, with a portion of the force under Gen. L. WALLACE. The enemy were repelled after a closely contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was heavy. The officers, and particularly field officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not the means of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall far short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter I understand through Gen. BUCKNER about 250 were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately shipped off, and not left for recapture.

About the close of this action the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes gave out, which, with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the enemy did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left (enemy's right—with the Division under Gen. C. F. SMITH, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their intrenchments. An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by Gen. SMITH was commenced, by the Divisions under Gens. MCCLERNAND and WALLACE, which, notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made, and the enemy further repulsed. At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their labors at an early hour in the morning. This morning, at a very early hour, Gen. S. B. BUCKNER sent a message to our camp under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice, &c. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanied.

I cannot mention individuals who specially distinguished themselves, but leave that to division and brigade officers, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, however, Gens. MCCLERNAND, SMITH and WALLACE, I must do the justice to say that each of them were with their commands in the midst of danger, and were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves.

At the hour the attack was made on Gen. MCCLERNAND'S command I was absent, having received a note from Flag-officer FOOTE, requesting me to go and see him, he being unable to call.

My personal Staff, Col. J. D. WEBSTER, Chief of Staff; Col. J. RIGGIN, Jr., Volunteer Aid; Capt. J. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capts. C. B. LAGOW and W. S. HILLYER, Aids, and Lieut.-Col. J. B. MCPHERSON, Chief Engineer, all are deserving of personal mention for their gallantry and services.

For full details and reports and particulars, reference is made to the reports of the Engineer, Medical Director, and Commanders of Brigades and Divisions, to follow.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1862.

I was invited on Sunday morning by Gen. MCCLERNAND to take a ride over the battle-field. It would be difficult to describe in a few words the scenes which have met my view. The battle-ground was chiefly confined to the space outside the rebel fortification, extending up the river bank a distance of two miles, to the point where Gen. MCCLERNAND'S force rallied from the retirement which they were at first forced into by the impetuous charge of the enemy. It must be remembered that it was here that the grand sortie was made by the rebels up the river bank, with the intention of turning our right flank and cutting their way out. Some ten or twelve thousand men composed the force sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove Gen. MCCLERNAND'S force before them a distance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, and having been reinforced by one or two regiments, began the assault before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was immense. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imaginable shape and form.

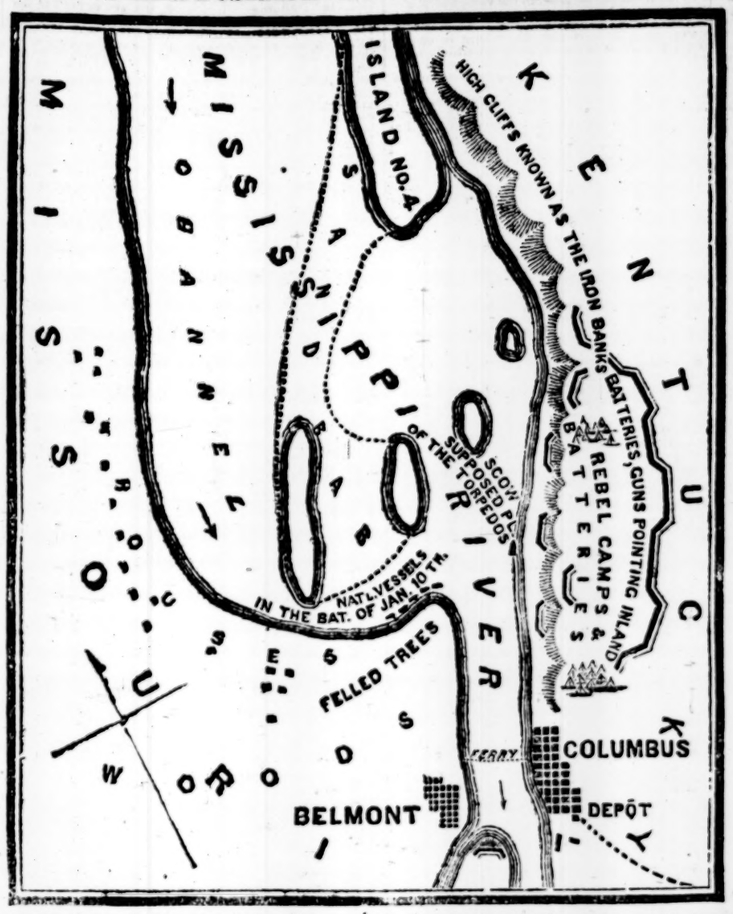
Federals and rebels were promiscuously mingled, sometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, sometimes facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again heaped in piles which lay six or seven deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead, and rigid in every muscle, they still writhed, and seemed to turn to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring eyes, gaping mouths, clenched hands, and strangely-contracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistible bond which held them down to the torture of which they died. One sat against a tree, and, with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up into the sky as if to catch a glance at its fleeting spirit. Another clutched the branch of an overhanging tree, and hung half suspended, as in the death-pang he raised himself partly from the ground. The other hand grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the determination which would have been fatal to a foe had life ebbed a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of artillery mowed them down, mangling their forms into an almost indistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharpshooters, for they were pierced through the head by rifle bullets, some in the forehead, some in the eyes, others on the bridge of the nose, in the cheeks and in the mouth. This circumstance verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim for the face, while ours as a general thing, fired at random, and shot over their heads.

The enemy, in their retreat, carried off their wounded and a great many of their dead, so that ours far outnumbered them on the field. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, although there were two open places of an acre or two where the fight had raged furiously, and the ground was covered with dead. All the way up to their intrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly, mingled with firearms, artillery, dead horses, and the paraphernalia of the battle-field. It was a scene never to be forgotten—never to be described.

The brunt of the battle was borne by Gen. MCCLERNAND'S command, consisting of OGLESBY'S, WALLACE'S, and MCARTHUR'S Brigades, with 1,200 cavalry, including DICKEY'S regiment and five batteries of artillery—in all about 13,000 men. I have already alluded to the manner in which they fought. Nothing could exceed the valor of their defence, or the impetuosity of their charges. Gen. MCCLERNAND was everywhere present, and always cool and collected. In the din of battle he was unmoved, even when men were dashed to pieces around him, and the iron hail was thicker than rain-drops in an April shower. His staff were active and efficient, and, upon all occasions, brave and self-possessed. There are men upon it who never knew fear. As announced previous to battle, they were as follows:

1. Maj. M. BRAYMAN, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
2. Capt. A. SCHWARTZ, Light Artillery, Acting Chief of Field Staff.
3. Capt. WARREN STEWARD, Independent Cavalry, Acting Aid.
4. Capt. JAMES DUNLAP, Assistant Quartermaster and Aid.
5. H. P. STEARNS, Surgeon and Acting Aid.
6. Lieut. HENRY C. FREEMAN, Acting Engineer and Aid.
7. Lieut. WM. H. HEATH, Acting Commissioner of Subsistence and Aid.
8. Lieut. E. S. JONES, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ordnance Officer and Aid.

THE REBEL POSITION AT COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY.



COLUMBUS AND ITS DEFENCES.

A month ago the rebels held three strongly-fortified positions in Kentucky, and two near the southern border line of the same State in Tennessee. Of all these they now hold but one—that at Columbus, on the Mississippi. This, in fact, is the only stronghold which they retain north of Nashville, and the only fortified position of formidable strength from Cairo to the Belize. It was rumored, a day or two ago, that they were about to abandon this place also, in fear of being cut off by the advances of our troops in its rear; but this was yesterday contradicted, on the authority of one of our scouts, though he added the significant information that fourteen steamers, with steam up, were at the Columbus wharf. Whether the enemy is or is not preparing to flee from a stronghold he has always vaunted as impregnable, the above diagram will come none the less opportune at the present juncture of military affairs in the Southwest.

Columbus is situated on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, at a point twenty miles below Cairo, on the southern slope of a high bluff known as the Iron Banks, running along the river. It is in the midst of a heavily timbered region, and the trees for miles around have been cut down and left on the ground, so as to prevent the approach of an assailing army by land. North of the place the bluffs are very precipitous, are some sixty feet in height, and just at this point make a curve inward. Few places are capable of being more strongly defended than Columbus, and the rebels have been at work fortifying it, for eight months past, and have, undoubtedly, made the most of their advantages. A few weeks ago we published a description of the works from one of our Western correspondents, derived by him from authentic sources. We endorse that account, so as to give explanations of the positions in the cut.

In the centre of the town is a round fort, built of earth, with a small ditch mounting five guns. A church near by is used for a magazine; but when Commodore FOOTE made his last reconnoissance, he could see the garrison removing the powder to a locality further south, and out of the reach of the shells. Just at the point where the bluff commences to recede from the river, and located near the bank, are the headquarters of Rev. Gen. POLK and a battery of three guns. Opposite to this, and moored to the bank, is a floating battery, whose armament I did not learn. Three-fourths of a mile up the river, and located between the foot of the bluff and the water's edge is a formidable battery of fourteen guns, consisting of rifled 32s and 64s. On the top of the bluff and commencing about opposite this last battery is the beginning of a battery or series of the bluff to the point where the bluff curves in, containing, in all, 80 guns, among which, and standing at about half-way, are three monster guns which bolt and disgorge a projectile weighing 128 pounds.

Commencing at the north end of this battery, is a rifle-pit or trench. Inside this space, inclosed by the rifle-pit, are two forts, one mounting 8 heavy guns, surrounded by a ditch and having stockades on the side nearest the river; the other is nearer the river and has only three guns. In this are encamped the main forces of the rebels at Columbus. At the floating battery commences a road which runs past Gen. POLK'S headquarters, ascends the bluff, proceeds over the open space where the troops are encamped, crosses the railroad track, and, at a point some miles eastward, reaches Camp Beauregard.

At the place where the road reaches the top of the bluff, there is a small ditch embankment, which is not mounted with any guns, but is intended, probably, as a shelter for riflemen. At the depôt and upon a platform, are mounted three heavy guns, which command the river straight across and southwards. About a mile from Gen. POLK'S quarters, up the river, are several submarine batteries, while above is Island No. 4, near where our gunboats generally bring to when they go down to serenade the Columbus rebels.

The most formidable guns are the three 128-pounders, located on the bluffs, whose range is great. Some of our troops, while scouting four miles from Columbus, came upon a peculiar-looking hole, which they investigated. Ten feet below the surface they exhumed a monster percussion shell, which looked more like a flour-barrel than any known projectile. It was fired from one of those guns. They carry the same monstrosity of a projectile and hurl it with the same tremendous force.

The gunboats which the rebels have are two in number. The smaller is the *Grampus*, a small wooden stern-wheeler, mounting a heavy pivot gun. The other is a much larger vessel, the *Lady Polk*, which carries six guns, mostly rifled 32-pounders. The chain concerning which so much has been said is not all a myth. There was an immense chain stretched across the river at a point where the floating battery is moored, but it was broken by being run against by a flatboat, and has not been repaired.

A grand assault might carry Columbus, but it would be at an expense of loyal blood and treasure, that an ocean of the rebellious current, drawn from the veins of all the chivalry, could not atone for. There are but two ways in which it could be reduced—one is to attack it by regular approaches, the other to surround it, and starve out the swaggering rebel chivalry.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Possession of the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky., are in possession of the National forces.

The New Point Occupied in the Southwest.

Russellville is situated in Southern Kentucky. It is the capital of Logan County, and is a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. It is located between Cumberland and Green Rivers, about 35 miles from each. The place derives its present importance from the fact that when, a few months ago, the rebels established a Provisional Government for Kentucky, it was selected as the State capital. A bogus State Legislature has already held one session there and a bogus Governor (JOHNSON) has been installed in power. A rebel force, 5,000 strong, has been stationed for its protection; but now Governor, Legislature, and rebel troops have fled, carrying with them all the paraphernalia of their ridiculous Government. All of Kentucky, excepting Columbus, is now clear of rebels.

The great strategical and political importance of *Cumberland Gap* is too well known to everybody to require any restatement here.

Gen. Buckner Delivered Over to the United States Marshal.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Gen. BUCKNER has been delivered to the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by Justice CATRON. He will be taken to Kentucky to stand his trial on the charge of treason.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., who has been placed on the retired list in consequence of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service and exposure in the line of duty, is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of West Point. He entered the service on the 1st of July, 1823, as Second Lieutenant, and has held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel since Oct. 18, 1855. By his retirement, Lieut.-Col. ELSECUS BACKUS, Third Infantry, becomes the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, and therefore the first on the list for Colonel. Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES V. BOMFORD, Major of the Sixth Infantry, rises to the full Lieutenant-Colonelcy of that regiment; Capt. GEORGE W. WALLACE, First Infantry, becomes Major in the Sixth, *vice* BOMFORD, and First Lieut. HERMAN BIGGS takes command of Company G, First Infantry, *vice* WALLACE.

The steamer *Cayuga* was put into commission on Friday, with the following list of officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, N. B. HARRISON; Lieut. and Executive Officer, G. B. Perkins; Acting Masters, G. D. Perry, and J. H. Morton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Bogart; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. H. Whiffer; Third Assistant Engineers, R. Aston, J. W. Soyoney, and J. C. Chaffer; Acting Master's Mates, James Gillen, C. H. Post, J. B. Magri, and R. S. Bostwick.

The dimensions of the *Adirondack*, which was launched yesterday, are as follows: Length over all, 237 feet 2 inches; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet 11½ inches; draft of water when laden, 14 feet; tonnage, 1,400 tons. The *Adirondack* is a first-class sloop-of-war, and was modeled in Washington. Her machinery is building at the Allaire Works.

The *Monitor* (formerly called the Ericsson Battery) has arrived at the Navy-yard for her stores and provisions, and to be put in commission. Her guns, which are two 11-inch Dahlgrens, are already on board.

The new sloop-of-war *Oneida* hauled under the shears on Friday to receive her armament, which consists of two 11-inch Dahlgrens on pivots, one steel rifled gun on the forecastle, and four short 32-pounders broadside.

The *John P. Jackson* and *Clifton* left the Yard on Friday, and were anchored off Quarantine until the *Octorara* is ready.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, having received all necessary repairs, hauled out of the Dry Dock.

The storeship *Supply* arrived at the Yard from the Atlantic Dock, having discharged her prize cargo. She will be filled up with stores at once.

The prize schooner *Mars* arrived at the Yard on Friday. She is in charge of Prize-master RIDMON, and was captured off the Island of Fernandina by the United States gunboat *Keystone State*. She has a cargo of salt.

The chartered brig *Sarah Peters* is at the Yard, filling up with stores for Port Royal.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE MOZART REGIMENT—PICKET DUTY—A RECONNOISSANCE AND A DISAPPOINTMENT—MUD—REJOICINGS OVER THE UNION VICTORIES, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, CAMP SACKETT, ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18, 1862.

For the last five months we have lain at this camp, awaiting marching orders, but our turn has not yet come. We are almost isolated from the world, and have to depend upon ourselves for the little enjoyment that falls to our share. If our friends, who "live at home at ease," could have about one month of our experience, I venture to think they would materially increase the revenue of the Post-office Department by writing to us oftener than they do now. While the weather was good we managed pretty well. Drill, fatigue duty, out-door exercise, &c., took up the greater part of our time, and the days passed pleasantly in comparison with what they do now. Since the Winter set in the roads have been perfectly impassable, and all drills and out-door movements have been out of the question. We have just completed a theatre capable of accommodating about eleven hundred persons. It was opened "to the public" a week ago, and I think it will prove a source of much pleasure to the boys.

On Thursday last our regiment took its turn on picket duty. We proceeded about four miles from the camp along the Fairfax road, and relieved the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, which was posted along a cross-road leading down to the Potomac and Acotinck Creek. Our outposts were placed in sight of each other, so as to prevent even the most wily traitor from stealing across our lines, unless he came with a properly authenticated pass.

On Saturday last, at about 2 A. M., Company H, Capt. UNGER, was ordered out, and marched down to Acotinck Creek to reconnoitre, and do a little business if possible.

When we came to the creek we looked rather earnestly at the water, but finding that looking did not transport us across, we plunged boldly in, and soon gained the other side. We then marched on till we reached Pohick Run, where the company deployed as skirmishers, and went through the woods until we got about three miles beyond Pohick Church. Here we halted, and could distinctly hear the enemy's drums beating *réveille*. With our small force, it would have been foolhardy to have gone any further; so we were obliged to right-about-face and retrace our steps, much chagrined and disappointed at not having found even so much as the print of a secesher's foot.

Saturday night we had a very heavy fall of snow, which did not add to the pleasure of picket duty. On Sunday, being relieved by the third Michigan Regiment, we returned to our camp, wading knee-deep in mud. The soil of Virginia may be considered sacred by some people, but when reduced to a state of mud it is about as disagreeable as the commonest soil I ever trod upon, and judging by the energetic language of the Mozarters as they trudged wearily along, *they* did not consider it sacred in the least. But when we were once more seated in our tents, with good fires in the stoves, we gave no further thought to mud, either sacred or profane, and we did not care about snow or fording creeks, or secesh or anything. It would not do to think about these things. A soldier should be able to forget, before to-morrow's *réveille* all the hardships and privations he has endured to-day.

Both ourselves and the regiments around us are highly elated with the glorious news of the achievements of our brothers in arms under BURNSIDE and HALLECK, and there is nothing we desire so much as that the roads may speedily become passable, and that we may hear the welcome words, "Forward! march!"

WATERFORD.

A PIECE OF BARBARISM.

A Chaplain in one of the regiments stationed at Roanoke Island writes under date of Feb. 13.: "Two Massachusetts soldiers have been found in the woods with their throats cut, their ears off and their parts cut out, and hanging on a tree; the work of rebels. This is authentic."

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 22—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—R. P. Hanson, John J. McCullough, R. P. Fellows, Mathew J. Marury, Ernest Beyer, G. W. Palmer, P. Buszith, Jas. Baremore, Henry Marie, Mrs. Owens, Capt. Craig, E. H. Lachier, E. H. Edwards, wife, 2 sons and daughter, Mrs. Franks and 2 children, A. S. Sargent and wife, J. S. Arezzana and wife, Sibert Chandler, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Capts. J. Griffin, Joseph Potter, S. Hanson, T. S. Rice, Jas. Bartlett and S. Johnson, Messrs. W. Richards, W. L. Jenkins, James Rumsey, E. Bettencourt, L. Felipe, L. Banss, A. Arroms, J. Pacheco, J. H. R. Fairchild, R. Cochran, G. Hawkins, M. Santa Ana, J. W. Reid, J. F. Morrill, E. Powell, M. Kazebee, M. De J. Gutiery, W. R. Weech, N. Latting, O. Kimball, T. Norton, T. Breen, Dowd, L. Harris, twelve seamen on deck. Total, 42.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon rises.... 3 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 19 | Gov. Island. 4 08 | Hell Gate.... 5 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lashbrook, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Australia, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Flying Scud, Harding, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Shatemuc, Axnard, Philadelphia, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, London, Ruger Bros.; Tuisko, (Brem.,) Damman, London, E. Unkart; Nazerine, Peters, Philadelphia.

Brigs J. M. Denton, Clark, Maranham, Para and a market, Burdett & Everett; Planet, (Br.,) Lamb, St. Jago de Cuba, D. R. De Wolff; King Brothers, (Br.,) Laraway, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray.

Schooners Samuel A. Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; M. D., Blaisdell, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; C. D. Hallock, Pettes, Bristol, L. Kenny; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, R. Sanford; Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; Lois, Craig, Gloucester A. Howes; Richard Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; John Fannin, Hall, Baltimore, L. Kenny.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, Wm. Borden.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Port Royal Feb. 19, at noon, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Feb. 15, and Nassau, N. P., 17th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Equal Rights, Collier, Bristol, via Milford Haven, Dec. 19, in ballast to master. Feb. 16, off Cape Hatteras, saw a bark bound S., showing a blue signal with white letter H in it.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, London, and Isle of Wight Jan. 2, with mdse and 11 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley. Jan. 27, lat. 37, lon. 39, spoke Spanish brig Nueva Felix, bound E.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Port Royal, S. C., 9 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship North American, Wells, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal and cotton to Williams & Guion. Had very heavy W. gales.

Ship Daniel Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has had W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Hannah Crocker, Sheriff, Greenock Dec. 18, with coal to Robson & Fosdick. Has had strong westerly gales from lon. 40.

Bark Mabes, (Ham.,) Baade, Hamburg 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Feb. 16, lat. 40 18, lon. 63 15, passed a ship with a black ball in her maintopsail.

Bark Linden, Howell, Montevideo Dec. 9, via St. Thomas Feb. 11, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Laura Russ, (of Belfast, Me.,) Geary, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark M. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Swain, Maranham Jan. 4, via St. Thomas Feb. 9, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Amanda, (Pruss.,) Wittenhagen, Rotterdam Dec. 20, with mdse. to Wm. Salem.

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston,) Ames, Remedios Feb. 11, with sugar to H. D. Brookman. Feb. 13, lat. 36 20, lon. 70, was spoken by a U. S. gunboat.

Brig Port au-Platte, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Gyda, (Nor.,) Andreasen, Nantes, via Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Schr. Aloe, (of Windsor,) Faulkner, Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 29, with sugar to master. Had heavy weather up to Cape Hatteras; since then had heavy weather from N. E. to N. W. Jan. 1, on the outward passage from Portland, John Wilson, a seaman, of Sweden, was lost overboard.

Schr. P. Blake, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Crain, St. Jago de Cuba Feb. 9, with sugar to D. B. De Wolff. 11th, off Cape Fear, was boarded by U. S. ship Jamestown. 19th, lat. 33, lon. 77, was struck by a tornado, which carried away mainboom, split mainsail and foresail.

Schr. Joseph Grice, (Br., of Turks Island,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince Feb. 9, with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Schr. Templeton, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Barnard, Aux Cayes Feb. 7, with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Helena, (of Charlottetown, P. E.,) Roy, Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 1, with sugar to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Julia Maine, (of Boston,) Preston, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 28, with logwood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. John Northrup, (Br., of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Ross, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Vernon, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Milliner, Matanzas Feb. 5, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kasbec, Ackerly, Nuevitas Feb. 9, with sugar to to J. M. Ceballos & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, (of Philadelphia,)